

Arafat, Saudi leaders hold talks

RIYADH (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat met King Fahd Sunday to discuss Middle Eastern affairs ahead of the Saudi Arabian monarch's visit to Washington next week. The Saudi Press Agency, reporting the meeting, gave no details of the talks. Palestinian sources said earlier Mr. Arafat was expected to ask the king to urge Washington to accept PLO involvement in any Middle East peace negotiations. The United States refuses to deal with the PLO unless it renounces what Washington calls "terrorism" and recognises Israel. The sources said he was also expected to brief the king on latest developments within the PLO, split by disputes over Mr. Arafat's leadership. Saudi Arabia's first and second deputy prime ministers and the foreign and information ministers also attended the meeting, the agency said.

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University Of Jordan
Center of Strategic Studies
READING

Aqaba ships 0.2m bpd of Iraqi oil

DUBAI (Petra) — Iraq revealed Sunday that it is at present exporting 200,000 barrels of oil per day (bpd) through Aqaba. Iraqi Oil Minister Ahmad Taqi told Al Bayan daily newspaper here that Iraq's total exports now stand at 1.2 million bpd with one million barrels being exported through a pipeline that runs through Turkey. Iraq hopes to increase its oil exports by 500,000 bpd by the end of this year once an Iraqi oil pipeline network running through Saudi Arabia to the port of Yanbu' has been completed, the Iraqi minister said. Before the war with Iran, Iraq used to produce 3.5 million bpd. According to the minister, Iraq has been exporting only 1.2 million bpd in conformity with a share in a quota fixed by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The latest OPEC agreement in Geneva, he said, was the best that could have been achieved under the current circumstances but he predicted that the organisation will be facing additional pressures in the coming three months.

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Iraqi civil defence team begins talks

AMMAN (Petra) — An Iraqi civil defence delegation opened talks with Jordanian officials Sunday on cooperation and coordination between civil defence authorities in Iraq and Jordan. The Iraqi delegation, led by Mr. Imaduddin Shabbib, director of the Iraqi Civil Defence Department, later called on Minister of Interior Sulaiman Arar with whom he discussed Jordanian-Iraqi cooperation and reviewed civil defence achievements and activities. The meeting was attended by Jordanian Civil Defence Director Khalid Tarawneh and other officials.

Israeli allies wounded in attack

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Unidentified men Sunday wounded two Israeli "collaborators" when they fired at them from a car in the suburbs of this southern Lebanese port, security sources said. The two wounded men were members of a plainclothes intelligence group, linked with the pro-Israeli "South Lebanon Army" (SLA) militia, they said. Bursts of automatic weapons fire were heard later as Israeli troops and SLA militiamen searched the area of the attack, just south of Sidon.

Perez de Cuellar arrives in Jakarta

JAKARTA (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived in Jakarta Sunday for talks with Indonesian leaders which officials said would centre on the quest for a solution to the Kampuchea problem. Mr. Perez de Cuellar made no statement when he arrived at Jakarta. But before leaving Kuala Lumpur and on a brief stopover in Singapore he told reporters that although his visit to Hanoi had failed to break the six-year-old Kampuchean deadlock, his peace search would continue.

Bomb explodes near Paris ministry

PARIS (AP) — An early-morning bomb explosion Sunday destroyed three cars and damaged a dozen others outside the French ministry which oversees the troubled territory of New Caledonia. There were no injuries and no group claimed responsibility for the bombing outside the Ministry for Overseas Departments and Overseas Territories. Police said the bomb was in a car parked next to the ministry building in central Paris. The explosion triggered a fire, which spread to two nearby cars. Flying debris shattered windows in surrounding buildings and damaged other parked vehicles.

Hawatmeh in Algiers for talks

PARIS (R) — Nayef Hawatmeh, secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), has arrived in Algiers for talks with Algerian officials on healing rifts in Palestinian ranks, the Algerian news agency APS said. "We came to discuss with Algerian government and party officials problems linked to the Palestinian revolution at a time when many attempts are made to impede reunification of its ranks," he said in an arrival statement.

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Von Weizsaecker begins three-day state visit King urges W. Germany, EC to help peace efforts

By Salameh B. Ne'matt
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday called on West Germany and the European Community (EC) to play an effective role to help the countries in the region in their efforts to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and to achieve a just and balanced peace in the area.

In a speech he delivered at a banquet he hosted in honour of visiting West German President Richard von Weizsaecker, the King said that since the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, the new currents appeared on the Middle East arena — one negative and the other positive.

The negative current is "represented in the undermining of the principle of "land for peace", through Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories, the annexation of Arab Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, and the abandonment of the Israeli people of their declared aspiration, until June 1967 war, to reach a just and durable peace with Arab countries," the King said.

He said the positive current was "represented in the international consensus on the necessity of Palestinian participation as a

resulted by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the peace process, on grounds that the Palestinian dimension in the Middle East conflict is the nucleus of the dispute."

"This is what Israel is refusing to deal with and to recognise, thus hurting the interests of the people of the area, including the Israelis, and exposing peace and stability to further menaces," the King said.

He said that Jordan, located in the heart of the Middle East, has lived for peace and is striving to achieve it. "It is the peace that is acceptable to the people and it is the peace based on the principles of right and justice, and stems from the understanding of its parties of their actual interest lying behind the achievement of peace."

The Middle East has suffered a great deal and still is suffering as a

result of the absence of peace and the continuation of the state of anxiety and tension resulting from the no-peace no-war state, he said.

"As peace and stability constitute the base of prosperity and affluence to the world to the world, then their achievement throughout the world becomes an international task. From these conceptions and convictions, Jordan has taken its stand towards the Middle East conflict, even before U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967, based on the U.N. Charter and international law," the King said.

Welcoming the West German leader to Jordan, the King said: "I am pleased to assure Your Excellency that Jordan remembers with appreciation and gratefulness the offers made by your friendly government including capital and technical assistance and easy loans for development projects which played an important part in the Jordan's progress."

"We highly evaluate your government's recent decision to keep up the level of economic and technical assistance to Jordan for the year 1984/1985 unchanged from the level of the past two years."

"As Jordan reaffirms its pride in the continuation of the march of cooperation and friendship with the people and government of the Federal Republic of Germany, it

looks forward to more of your technical and investment support for its development projects mainly those contained in the coming five-year plan to start next year. We have great confidence that the FRG will back up Jordan's requests regarding technical development and capital assistance from the EC countries."

In reply to the King's speech, President von Weizsaecker said no peace can be achieved in the Middle East without the participation of the Palestinian people and that peace negotiations should be based on international law which calls for the non-admissibility of the occupation of land by force.

The president said in his speech that the Israeli settlement policy in the occupied West Bank is an obstacle to the process of reaching a settlement between the conflicting parties.

He said that West Germany, in cooperation with European countries and the United States, will exert all efforts to contribute to the achievement of peace and stability in the Middle East.

Dr. von Weizsaecker said that the Arab-Israeli conflict which Jordan suffered for the last four decades, also touched West Germany which he said lied on the edge of the conflict between the

(Continued on page 4)

West German technical aid to Jordan plays important role, page 3

Sabah returns to Kuwait after talks with Assad

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah returned Sunday from a brief visit to Damascus aimed at paving the way for an Arab summit and seeking support for efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war.

Syrian President Hafez Al Assad "expressed his readiness to devote all efforts to restoring Arab solidarity," the minister said in a statement on return.

Sheikh Sabah said his talks with the Syrian leader included a detailed review of the 52-month-old Gulf war, in which Syria backs Iran.

He gave no details, nor was he immediately available to comment on a report in the Kuwaiti daily Al Siyassah Sunday which said Saudi Arabia, backed by the Gulf states, had joined Syria, Algeria and France in a new initiative to end the war.

Libya to free four Britons

LONDON (AP) — Four Britons held by Libya since shortly after the London embassy siege in April 1984 will be released Monday, a spokeswoman for Archbishop Robert Runcie said Sunday.

Spokeswoman Eve Keatley said the four Britons would be turned over to the archbishop's special envoy, Terry Waite, at a press conference in the Libyan capital of Tripoli.

She said the men would return to Britain sometime this week, possibly as early as Tuesday, depending on how long it takes to complete passport formalities.

Mr. Waite, who flew to Tripoli Saturday on his fourth attempt to persuade the Libyan authorities to free the Britons, relayed news of the release in a telephone call to the archbishop's office in London. "Mr. Waite has been told that the detainees are to be released to him, as a representative of the church, out of respect for the humanitarian involvement of the church in this matter," the spokeswoman said.

The four men — engineers Malcolm Anderson and Robin Plummer and teachers Michael Berdineer and Alan Russell — were arrested in the weeks after the 11-day siege at the Libyan embassy in London last April.

A British policewoman was killed and 11 Libyan dissidents were wounded by shots police said were fired from within the embassy during a demonstration.

Nishanov to end term as Soviet envoy to Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — Soviet Ambassador to Jordan Rafik Nishanov is ending his tour of duty and returning to Uzbekistan, his home republic, to assume an important post there, the Jordan Times has learned.

Mr. Nishanov, who has represented the Soviet Union here since 1978, is expected to return to the

Soviet Union within two weeks.

In Uzbekistan, the envoy is expected to be named a member of the Supreme Soviet Praesidium for the republic and may be given a ministerial post in the government of the Central Asian republic. The Soviet Union has 15 republics and Uzbekistan is the third largest of them.

Junblatt returns to Syria from Libya

DAMASCUS (R) — Lebanese Socialist leader Walid Junblatt arrived here Sunday after a three-day visit to Libya, where he discussed developments in Lebanon with Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi, aides to Mr. Junblatt said. Mr. Junblatt, Lebanon's

minister of public works, transport and tourism, failed to attend an eight-hour session of the national unity government Saturday to discuss economic and security problems. He has not attended cabinet meetings for several weeks, citing slow progress on reforms.

New Mexico, a Reagan ally who thinks the White House will have to accept some defence cuts.

Sen. Domenici, a key player in the congressional budget process, said in a television interview Saturday that defence must be cut to win acceptance of reductions in the social programmes.

A similar theme was heard from Democrats, who control the House of Representatives.

"If he (Mr. Reagan) wants a dramatic new increase in Pentagon spending, he needs to tell the taxpayer why those expenditures are warranted," said House of Representatives Speaker Thomas O'Neill.

"I think we're pretty far apart," said Senator Pete Domenici of

Washington (R). President Reagan's 1986 budget appears to be running into serious trouble with Congress even before it formally goes to Capitol Hill Monday.

According to congressmen who have previewed the document, Mr. Reagan will ask Congress Monday to spend \$974 billion in the 1986 financial year starting on Oct. 1, an increase of only 1.5 per cent over the current year.

While the conservative Republican president, re-elected in a landslide last November, is requesting restraint or cuts in almost all domestic programmes, he wants a continued build-up in mil-

itary spending with a rise of about six per cent over 1985 (Reagan appeals for "courage" to slash budget, page 7).

The defence budget includes money to develop Mr. Reagan's embryonic "Star Wars" missile defence programme which Moscow hopes to avert when the superpowers resume arms talks in Geneva on March 12.

Even before its official unveiling, Mr. Reagan's Republicans and opposition Democrats were saying the president's defence spending plans would have to be curbed.

"I think we're pretty far apart," said Senator Pete Domenici of



His Majesty King Hussein and West German President Richard von Weizsaecker chair an official round of talks Sunday at the Royal Court (Petra photo)

Settlers block roads to demand end to anti-occupation activities

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM

(Agencies) — Jewish settlers blocked main roads across the tense Israeli-occupied West Bank Sunday to press for tougher government action to stem growing anti-occupation violence in the occupied territories.

In the biggest demonstration of its kind for years, about 1,000 settlers, some of them firing shots in the air, closed 10 main roads for several hours by blocking them with cars and buses, Israeli sources reported.

Israeli radio stations said 300 automobiles choked off the main arteries between Jerusalem and the cities of Nablus in the north and Hebron to the south.

Thousands of schoolchildren, Israeli and Palestinian, as well as Arab labourers were delayed in the traffic jams that resulted.

The protest arose from concern over mounting anti-Israeli violence on West Bank roads, including stoning of Israeli vehicles.

An Israeli settler died Thursday of burns from a firebomb hurled at his pickup truck a week earlier outside the West Bank town of Kalkiya.

Military sources reported 11

assaults on Israeli vehicles since Jan. 21, and said Palestinians were using more firebombs and grenades instead of stones.

The cabinet devoted its weekly meeting to the upsurge of attacks.

Over the weekend, Israeli troops raided the Palestinian refugee camp of Dheishe on the busy Bethlehem-Hebron road, and detained dozens of Arabs.

The army said they were suspected of throwing stones at settlers' cars.

Police Minister Haim Bar-Lev called the settlers' demands for crackdown on the West Bank "a primitive concept" that would lead to another cycle of action and reaction.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted as saying in an interview with the daily Yediot Aharonot newspaper that he would take "a number of steps to improve security" in the West Bank when he returned from his visit to the United States.

The estimated 30,000 settlers have been pressing the multi-party government to deport Palestinian protesters and destroy their homes as collective punishment.

A spokesman for the settlers,

Elyakim He'ezny, told reporters that the West Bank had become as dangerous as South Lebanon, where Israeli occupying forces are under daily attack.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, a right-wing champion of the settler movement, last week cautioned the settlers not to exaggerate and said some of their statements were hysterical.

The arrest at the Dheishe refugee camp and surrounding Arab villages was the biggest detention campaign in the West Bank since the Labour-led government took office last September.

Officials gave few details. Local newspapers said the 6,000-population camp was sealed off while troops rounded up scores of people.

Sunday's cabinet debate was initiated by a minister of the right-wing religious Morasha Party, which has wide support in the settlements.

Yosef Shapira, a minister without portfolio in the cabinet and a leader of Morasha, told a reporter he hoped the debate would "give incentive to security forces to find other solutions to the problem."



شركة توفيق غرغور ولؤلؤه
الوكلاء العامون
لاكبر شركة ملاحة المانية هاباج لويدي
رئيسة بيفتة ملاحة الملك حسين الفخرية ولؤلؤه
فخامة الرئيس الدكتور يوسف شارة فونيس
رئيس جمهورية ألمانيا الاتحادية
والسيدة قرينتا، بمناسبة زيارتهم للأردن

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als Gaeste Seiner Majestaet Koenig Hussein von Jordanien und Ihrer Majestaet Koenigin Noor

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REPRESENTATIVES
OF

SIEMENS A.G.
IN JORDAN

Welcome the honourable guests of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor His Excellency President Dr. Richard von Weizsaecker of the Federal Republic of Germany and his wife and wish them a happy stay in Jordan.
Herzlich Willkommen.

Arab states reportedly prepare new initiative to end Gulf war

KUWAIT (AP) — The Arab Gulf states were reported Sunday to have blueprinted a new initiative to end the 52-month-old Gulf war calling the belligerents to a roundtable conference in Algeria.

The newspaper Al Siyassa said the projected plan was being "crystallised jointly by Saudi Arabia, Syria, Algeria and France."

Citing unidentified Arab diplomatic sources the paper said that the current visit to Syria by the Foreign Ministers of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were aimed at "perfecting" the initiative.

It said that Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah, who returned home on Friday from a tour of Algeria, Paris and Damascus, was "personally supervising" the initiative.

The sudden flurry of contacts was meant to prepare Syrian President Hafez Al Assad for offering the initiative to the Tehran leadership, when he visits Iran on Feb. 15, it said.

Details of the initiative were not immediately available, the paper said. But it added that the plan envisages a cessation in military operations by the two warring

sides before bringing Iraqi and Iranian negotiators to a roundtable in Algeria.

The Algerians meeting, it said, would be held under the auspices of France, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Algeria "which would guarantee the implementation of the provisions of the projected peace plan."

The initiative was supported by the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), a regional economic integration and collective defence pact grouping Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman, said Al Siyassa.

The initiative "calls in part for a joint French-Algerian guarantee to help Iran regain \$8 billion frozen in the United States since the diplomatic hostage crisis" four years ago, the paper said.

The GCC countries, it said, also have promised "help in arranging

a border demarcation accord" between Iraq and Iran if the two sides agreed to meet in Algeria.

In fact, the paper quoted the same diplomatic sources as saying, new charts have been blueprinted by the GCC countries in preparation for the desired accord on border demarcation.

In addition to the warring parties, the four powers that might take part in the Algerians meeting also would affix the border demarcation accord with their signatures, according to the paper.

"When France, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Algeria join in guaranteeing the border demarcation accord, it would acquire international legitimacy, in line with the 1938 Constantinople Convention" that governs shared navigation rights for both Iraq and Iran in the Shatt Al Arab water estuary, the paper said.

Shatt Al Arab was the main factor behind the outbreak of the Gulf war in September 1980.

Syria has been noted by the GCC powers as instrumental in any planned bid to resolve the Gulf war, mainly in view of its

good relations with Iran.

Though a member of the Arab League, Syria has opted to side with Iran against Iraq in the simmering war.

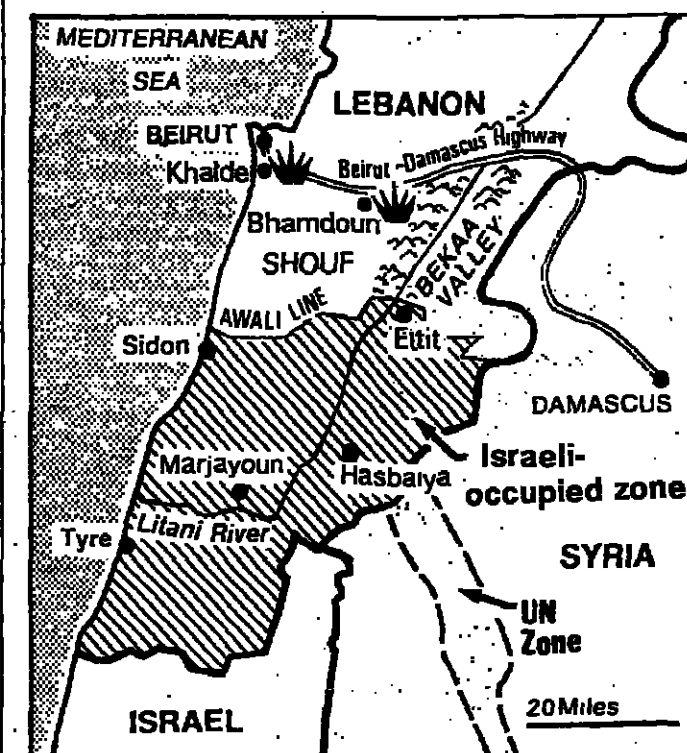
Syria and Iraq are ruled by rival wings of the same political organisation, the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

Libya is the second Arab League member state to have chosen the side of Iran against Iraq.

The editor of Al Siyassa, Ahmad Jarallah, meanwhile rebuked Syria and Libya for acting against Arab interests by "supporting an alien (Iran) power against an Arab country."

"Syria and Libya stand to regain their distinguished places in the Arab camp if they sought an end to the Gulf war, either through diplomatic mediation or by bringing open pressure to bear on the Tehran leaders in the interest of peace," said Mr. Jarallah in an editorial.

He claimed that Syria and Libya were "going through a phase of isolation in the Arab World, mainly because the Arab masses are dismayed by their support for Iran against Iraq."



Rabin: Pullout date will not be advanced

TEL AVIV (AP) — Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin was quoted on Sunday as saying Israel will not advance the date of its first-phase troop withdrawal from Lebanon, scheduled to be complete by Feb. 18.

Mr. Rabin, speaking in an interview in New York with the Israeli daily Yediot Ahronot newspaper, said more time was needed to try and organise an orderly transfer of power even though preparations were near complete for the troop withdrawal.

"There is no intention to advance the withdrawal despite the fact that from the standpoint of the preparations it is possible to advance it by several days," Mr. Rabin was quoted as saying.

There has been widespread speculation among residents in South Lebanon that Israeli troops would leave the Sidon area before the Feb. 18 deadline for completing the first phase of the planned three-stage withdrawal.

Israel Radio reported Saturday night that dismantling of equipment and positions on the Awali River front line was finished ahead of schedule and the army was ready to pull back to new lines up to 20 kilometres further south.

Mr. Rabin said there was still a "chaotic" withdrawal, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon's army of United Nations Forces. He also revealed that France had offered to send 1,000 troops to oversee the transfer, apparently under the United Nations flag.

The French proposed sending their own military force to transfer territory in an orderly fashion to the Lebanese. We are talking about almost 1,000 French soldiers," Mr. Rabin said.

But the Defence Minister said such a move hinged on Syria giving Lebanon a green light to ask for peacekeepers and Syria was against a deployment without a timetable from Israel for a complete withdrawal.

Israel has only given a date for the first stage of its pullback saying completing the final two stages

Jordan, Bahrain to open trade talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Bahrain will open talks in Manama Monday on ways to bolster their economic and trade relations.

The talks to be conducted by economic teams from both countries will define the types and volume of goods that could be exchanged this year in implementation of an agreement signed by the two countries in 1975.

According to Mr. Ghazi Diyab, director of economic cooperation at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, Jordan sold Bahrain JD 500,000 worth of Jordanian agricultural products, industrial goods and medicine in the past year, and in the meeting the Jordanian team will try to secure Bahrain's agreement to buy Jordanian cigarettes, fertilisers and more vegetables and fruit, Mr. Diyab said.

Mr. Diyab who is a member of the Jordanian team led by Dr. Ibrahim Badran, under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade, said that Jordan will also try to enlist Bahrain's approval for investing Bahraini capital in Jordan's development projects and to win agreement for joint industrial and financial ventures in addition to acquiring facilities in the process of employing nationals from both countries.

He said that Jordan is keen on benefiting from Bahrain's monetary and banking experiences, and will try to agree with Bahraini officials on setting up a Jordanian industrial exhibition on Feb. 19 in Manama.

Apart from Dr. Badran and Mr. Diyab, the Jordanian team comprises seven other members representing Amman Chamber of Industry, Iradi Chamber of Commerce, the Pension Fund and the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company.

'Men deported by U.K. sent to kill PLO officials'

LONDON (R) — Four Arabs deported by Britain this week were sent from Syria to kill Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials in London, the Sunday newspaper the Observer said in its early edition.

It said four other members of the same hit team left the country a few days earlier without being questioned by police.

A Scotland Yard spokeswoman declined to comment on the report that the team had orders to kill PLO officials.

According to the Observer, one of their targets was to have been Faisal Owaida, head of the PLO office in London.

It quoted him as saying the four who slipped out earlier took refuge in the Syrian embassy which provided them with safe passage to West Germany.

The Observer said the team also had orders to kill Jawad Khuseini, Tunis-based treasurer of the PLO who was visiting London.

It said those deported were detained in a London hotel under the prevention of terrorism act and left the country on Tuesday. The Home Office (interior ministry) said at the time their presence was "not conducive to the public good."

The Observer said all eight men were travelling on Syrian diplomatic passports.

Scotland Yard Saturday night confirmed that four were deported but dismissed Mr. Owaida's account that four others took refuge in the Syrian embassy.

The Observer said traces of explosives were found on one of those who was deported. It added that he was to have made a bomb to be set off "somewhere in London."

The newspaper said the deported men told police they were members of the radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command.

The front, led by Ahmad Jibril, is opposed to PLO leader Yasser Arafat and has links with Syria.

The newspaper said PLO intelligence monitored its decision to send a hit squad to London and Scotland Yard was tipped off.

Sudanese protest over fuel shortage

KHARTOUM (R) — Students have demonstrated over bread and transport shortages here as a fuel crisis forced the authorities to close Khartoum schools from Sunday.

The official Sudan News Agency quoted Khartoum Commissioner of Education Mohammad Kamal Badr as saying all government and private schools would close until further notice

because of lack of transport.

Strict fuel rationing introduced last Thursday has brought traffic in the capital almost to a standstill and residents say supplies of bread have also dropped.

Military Spokesman Babiker Abdul Rahim Babiker told Reuters secondary school students demonstrated in two parts of the capital Saturday because "they didn't find bread for breakfast in

the cafes."

Eyewitnesses meanwhile said up to 200 students burned tyres and crates in the suburb of Omdurman, shouting slogans and blocking roads.

Private motorists and commercial vehicle owners such as minibuses operators say they are limited to two gallons of petrol a week, but taxi drivers say they can get only one gallon.

Brandt urges Israeli 'confidence building' measures

TEL AVIV (AP) — Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, winding up a six-day visit to Israel, on Sunday urged the government to focus to take "confidence building" measures as a stepping stone to conciliation with its Arab neighbours.

At a news conference in Prime Minister Shimon Peres' office, Mr. Brandt said four meetings he held last week with Palestinian leaders concentrated on improving municipal services and reuniting refugee families.

It was "not so much on the far-reaching terms of a political settlement," he said. "If I could give advice to my Israeli friends, (it would) be to build confidence that could help in solving the more complicated questions later on."

He also called on the United States and Soviet Union to increase their involvement in efforts to resolve the Middle East conflict, saying, "I hope they will make progress not just for strategic weapons but for regional conflicts."

The former West German leader said representatives of Israel's 700,000 Arab citizens told him they were seeking increased access to municipal funds from the government.

Elias Freij, mayor of the West Bank town of Bethlehem, asked for "technical assistance" to renovate the plaza in front of the Church of the Nativity where tradition says Jesus was born, Mr. Brandt said.

Over 7.7m Ethiopians face starvation

ADDIS ABABA (R) — United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Kurt Jansson said Sunday that the U.N.'s previous estimate that 7.7 million Ethiopians faced starvation was too low.

He gave no new figure but the Ethiopian government recently said more than nine million people were affected in 11 of the country's 14 regions.

Mr. Jansson, who coordinates the U.N.'s emergency programme here, said in a statement he was optimistic the target of 1.33 million tonnes of emergency food aid would be met this year. Nearly 600,000 tonnes are due to arrive by the end of June.

But he appealed to donors for more food for malnourished children, who form a large proportion of the famine victims.

There was also a shortage of vaccines and drugs and large quantities of tarpaulins and plastic sheeting were needed to shelter famine victims in transit camps.

Mr. Jansson said U.N.-sponsored air drops of food to remote areas would continue. Test drops of food by the British and West German air forces last week had shown this was a practical way of moving food to these areas.

Further drops would be made

with Polish air force support. Meanwhile a steady influx of refugees fleeing internal strife and drought in Chad is adding to Sudan's problems in coping with a refugee population already exceeding a million, a Sudanese official said Sunday.

Refugee Commissioner Abdul Magid Bashir Al Ahmadi told reporters more than 120,000 Chadians had crossed into Western Sudan since mid-1984 and they continued to cross the border at the rate of some 500 a day.

More than 500, most of them children, had already died, he said. A World Food Programme grant requested last October for the Chadians had still not arrived, and would now be inadequate because the numbers involved had since doubled, he added.

The Chadians have so far received only small quantities of sorghum diverted from a U.S.-sponsored aid programme intended for Sudanese in the Western Darfour province.

Reception centres were being set up to accommodate refugees now roaming the desert in search of food or living in overcrowded temporary camps. Mr. Ahmadi said.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:00 Koran

17:10 Cartoon

17:25 Children's Programme

17:50 Children's Programme

18:20 Children's Programme

18:40 A Special Programme on Germany

19:00 Local Programme

19:25 Programme Review

19:35 News Programme

20:00 News in Arabic

20:35 Arabic Series

21:35 Tomorrow's Programme

22:00 Arabic Series

23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme

19:00 News in French

19:15 Sport Magazine

19:30 News in Hebrew

20:00 News in Arabic

20:30 A Special Programme on Germany

31:00 Health Beat

21:10 Mansfield Park

22:30 The Yellow Rose

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newswatch 06:30 Puckton 06:45

Letter from London 06:55 Reflections

07:00 World News 07:05 Twenty-Four

Hours: News Summary 07:30 Letterbox

07:45 Recording of the Week 08:00

Newswatch 08:30 Pageant of the Past

09:00 World News 09:05 Twenty-Four

Hours: News Summary 09:30 Sarah and

Company 10:00 World News 10:05 Ref-

lections 10:15 Pageant of the Past

10:30 World News 10:35 British

Books 11:15 Waveguide 11:25

'Good Books 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45

Peoples' Choice 12:00 News Summary

12:15 Science in Action 12:30 Music

Now 13:00 World News 13:05 News

About Britain 13:15 The Art of Gerald

Moore 13:30 Album Time 14:00 Radio

Newswatch 14:15 Quota, Unquote 14:45

Sports Round-up 15:00 World News

15:05 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary

15:30 The Elements of Music 16:00

News 16:30 The Music of Life 17:00

Radio Newswatch 17:15 Main-

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of the new German

films daily at the Goethe Institute except

Friday, Sunday and Thursday after-

noon and will run until Feb. 7.

* An exhibition of books and publica-

tions on the teaching of English,

organised by the British Council, at the

University of Jordan Language Centre.

* An Italian art exhibition of oriental

paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre

(until Feb. 7).

* An exhibition of Arab calligraphy at

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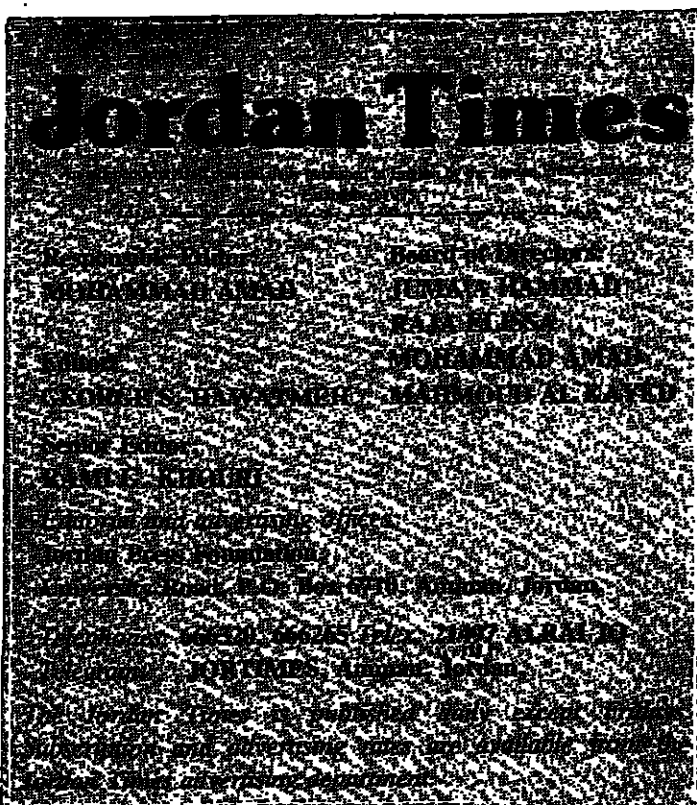
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A welcome to the president

WEST German President Richard von Weizsacker's visit to Jordan is a happy occasion for all of us. It is not only a milestone in the field of consistent and fruitful cooperation between our two countries, but also the visit should serve to strengthen the cause of world peace and understanding through stronger friendship and coordination between Europe and the Arab World.

Bonn has always seen in Jordan a moderate and stabilising force in the wilderness of Middle East strife and instability. And successive German leaders have not missed an opportunity to make their views felt and known to their own people and the world at large on this issue. This Jordan acknowledges — always with added determination to work harder for peace among peoples and for their well-being and prosperity.

In West Germany we have always seen sensibilities and responsible attitudes that go beyond national borders to reach out to the whole world — with striving for the cause of true peace and understanding consistently on top of all other priorities. We have never failed to appreciate how, despite its own problems with the two superpowers on the questions of the arms race and the division of Germany, Bonn has always played a constructive role in bringing reason and moderation to bear on others, whether in Moscow, Washington or anywhere else.

It is against this background of like-mindedness and common outlook and aspirations that we expect the talks between His Majesty King Hussein and President Von Weizsacker to produce the maximum positive results for the benefit of our two peoples and countries.

As the West German president is also going to Egypt after his visit to Jordan, he will no doubt hear a resounding argument deeply felt by Jordanians and the majority of Arabs. More than anything else, the Arab World needs from Europe to give its full support for a durable political settlement in the area, based upon fairness and justice for all.

Again we are both happy and honoured that Dr. Von Weizsacker has chosen Jordan to be the first country he visits outside Europe, wishing him, Mrs. Von Weizsacker and the accompanying delegation a pleasant and fruitful stay among us.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Third institution on the move

KING HUSSEIN inaugurated Mu'ta University at a celebration Saturday, thus bringing into being a third high educational institution in Jordan. This university was described by the King as a centre for pooling human and material resources to meet the requirements of Jordan's modernisation and for offering advanced training to manpower needed to implement Jordan's development projects. The King stressed the importance of manpower as a major source for acquiring revenues for the country and said that proper recruiting and training is required to enable Jordanian citizens to perform their duties as best as possible.

Mu'ta University was required for performing dual purpose: To prepare personnel that can guarantee security and stability in the country and at the same time help build and carry out projects.

King Hussein stressed in his speech the need for diversifying our education and developing higher education so as to meet the community's requirements in every field. He also pledged to support the new university and help it carry out its programmes to serve the country and to help Jordanians attain their aspirations.

Al Dustour: Recruiting manpower

NO DOUBT the new University of Mu'ta in southern Jordan will contribute towards more progress in Jordan and will create educational opportunities for Jordan's citizens. But the most important thing about the new university is that it offers military sciences side by side with humanities and applied sciences, the first of its type in the region.

Jordan is much in need of highly-skilled and well-trained army and security commanders to ensure further stability for the country and maintain its security. Jordan also requires the skill of these highly trained people for supervising the implementation of Jordan's major development projects. Mu'ta university also links Jordan's present with its past and reminds us of the great feats of our ancestors who fought courageously at Mu'ta against the foreign powers trying to impose their hegemony on this Arab land.

The programmes set for students at this new university are bound not only to enlighten the minds of our youths but also are designed to bridge the gap between us and the advanced nations, enabling us to achieve further advancements in science and technology.

In the absence of natural resources in Jordan, training of manpower remains one of the country's major resources of income for development and for prosperity.

Sawt Al Shaab: Serving the nation

IN HIS inaugural address at the inauguration of Mu'ta University, King Hussein made a point of reminding his audience about the historical significance of Mu'ta, a site where the Arabs had fought a great battle to defend their land against foreign powers. The King also set forth the general outlines for the university's programmes which he said should be geared to serve the country's development. King Hussein said that in the absence of natural resources, high training remains the best means of ensuring for the country a source that would ensure income and at the same time help produce for the country highly-skilled personnel that can guarantee stability and security for Jordan and ensure its future development and prosperity.

The King in his speech linked the country's glorious past with its present and future and said that the historical battle of Mu'ta should serve as a reminder for the countrymen to offer sacrifice and work diligently for the future. He made it clear that progress of nations cannot be achieved only through absorbing science and knowledge, but also through following sound methods and courses for employing science for the service of man.

Therefore, he said, this university should gear all its programmes towards meeting the need of the local community and serving the nation.

No intrinsic dynamics for a Mideast peace now

By Tareq Masarweh

EVEN IF the Soviets and Americans came to agreement on including the Middle East issue into their talks on détente, there could be no room for optimism about the prospect that the superpowers might achieve a miracle through a new approach to the issue. This is true because the Middle East issue has always been one of the problems constantly drawing the attention of Moscow and Washington, and often surfaced in the course of their mutual dealings. We can, however, define three areas where both superpowers had been able to come to full agreement in the past:

Resolutions 242 and 338;

— Their agreement on the Geneva parity of 1974, which convened in an attempt to implement Resolution 338. That meeting was attended by all concerned parties except Syria. Now we are all calling for such a meeting in Geneva to include Syria, the PLO and the USSR which support this meeting to be held under the banner of an "international conference".

— a declaration by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1977 which for the first time referred clearly to the right of the Palestinians in a homeland. Despite a U.S.-Soviet mutual understanding, Israel, helped

by continued Arab divisions and internal conflicts, was able to do away with all positive agreements to solve the Middle East issue exactly as it did to the Sadat-Begin joint communiqué on the same issue.

It is indeed high time for all us Arabs, moderates and otherwise, to speak out loudly and firmly and say that the United States cannot be accepted as a mediator in the peace-making process because of its total bias towards Israel and the Zionist state's expansionist policies. We should all call for an international conference to be attended by the Soviet Union with the aim of adjusting the

balance of American partiality. But also we must not forget that our own power can help to adjust this balance in such a conference. If we are to place the Soviet Union as a counterpart of the United States in this game, who would be counteracting Israel? We, of course, should find the answer by ourselves. But how can we do that in the present circumstances, and in view of the prevalent Arab situation? Our case should not be really a matter of gaining the support of Moscow and enlisting its help to mediate with Washington on our behalf. The issue should rather be a more realistic formula requiring accuracy in calculation and correct appraisal of ourselves and our readiness for an international conference. Are we really ready or in a position to define our stand and our demands before friend and foe? How can we do that, when it is impossible for us now to agree or meet at a summit level to end our differences and divisions?

Agreement between the two superpowers to return the Middle East issue to top the priority list of world issues does not mean breathing sufficient life into our cause. To make our voices heard and to acquire a priority for our problem, we

should resort to other measures like involving world powers in truly explosive situation and in the process of defusing it. But unfortunately we are incapable of doing that under the present conditions. Therefore, all our speeches at the United Nations calling attention to Israel's actions, which we say, threaten world peace and security are unrealistic, and our lodging of complaints against the Zionists is futile and of no value at all.

At the actual international level, our Middle East problem is considered frozen because it is so in reality and on its own ground.

Shultz's Senate foreign relations testimony reflects same right-wing policies

'Committed to Reagan initiative for a Mideast peace'

WASHINGTON—U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, appearing before a congressional panel Jan. 31, called for vigilance against "serious terrorist threats" in the Middle East and elsewhere in the year ahead.

He said that terrorism is "increasingly part of a new international strategy resorted to by enemies of freedom" and "completely innocent people" are among its targets.

Mr. Shultz promised that the United States would continue diplomatic efforts to promote peaceful solutions in the Middle East, "to end the conflicts in the Gulf, in Lebanon, and in the Sahara."

He called President Reagan's Mideast peace initiative of September 1982 "the most promising route to a solution of the Palestinian problem."

In the year ahead, he said, the United States would be intensively engaged in "consultations with our Arab and Israeli friends to explore opportunities for progress."

In his opening statement to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary Shultz said that "America is again in a position to have a major influence over the trend of events" in the world.

America's duty, he insisted, "must be to help shape the evolving trends in accordance with our ideals and interests; to help build a new structure of international stability that will ensure peace, prosperity and freedom for coming generations."

Following are major excerpts of the Shultz statement as prepared for delivery:

I am honoured to lead off this important series of hearings on the future of American foreign policy. This is an auspicious moment: the beginning of a new presidential term, of a new Congress, and of the term of a distinguished new chairman. It is, for many reasons, a time of great promise and opportunity for the United States in world affairs.

Therefore, I commend the chairman for focusing the attention of the Congress and the American people on the fundamental issues we will face — not just the day-to-day issues that make the news,

but the underlying trends at work and the most important goals we pursue.

My presentation today is thus of a special kind. I would like to step back a bit and look at the present situation in perspective — the perspective of recent history, the perspective of the intellectual currents of our time, and the perspective of America's ideals and their relevance to the world's future.

The changing international system

Soon after the dawn of the nuclear age, Albert Einstein observed that everything had changed except our ways of thinking. Even so dramatic a development as the nuclear revolution took a long time to be fully understood; how much longer it usually takes to understand the implications of more subtle, intangible historical changes taking place around us.

Nineteen-forty-five, everyone knows, marked a major turning point. An international system that had lasted for more than a century had broken down under the weight of two world wars and a great depression.

An international order centered on Europe and dominated by Europe was replaced in the early postwar period by a new arrangement — a world dominated by two new superpowers, torn by ideological conflict, and overshadowed by nuclear weapons that made a new world war potentially suicidal. At the same time, an integrated international economic system established by America's initiative — based on the dollar and on a strong commitment to the freest possible flow of trade and investment — replaced the unbridled economic nationalism that had helped undermine international peace between the wars.

But history never stops. The postwar order, too, evolved and changed its shape. The breakup of colonial empires brought scores of new states onto the world stage. The so-called Third World became the scene of a growing number of local and regional conflicts. America, after Vietnam, retreated for a time from its active role of

leadership. Europe, China, and Japan came into their own again as important economic and political actors; the energy crisis dramatised both the diffusion of economic power and the vulnerability of the postwar economic system. The United States and the Soviet Union attempted a political dialogue to stabilise relations and control nuclear arms; then the dialogue broke down.

Today, the cycle is turning again. Change is constant. America has recovered its strength and self-confidence. Power continues to be dispersed and the structure of political relations more complex, even as the interdependence of states increases. And as we head towards the 21st century, is a stable new pattern of international relations emerging? Einstein's observation takes on new relevance: Our ways of thinking must adapt to new realities; we must grasp the new trends and understand their implications.

But we are not just observers; we are participants and we are engaged. America is again in a position to have a major influence over the trend of events — and America's traditional goals and values have not changed. Our duty must be to help shape the evolving trends in accordance with our ideals and interests; to help build a new structure of international stability that will ensure peace, prosperity, and freedom for coming generations. This is the real challenge of our foreign policy over the coming years.

What are the forces of change? And what are the possible elements of a new and more secure international system?

Relations between the superpowers

Relations between the superpowers remain crucial, even though their political preponderance is less than it was a few decades ago. Over 50 years' experience of U.S.-Soviet relations has given us by now a mature understanding of what is possible and what is not possible in this relationship. Yet conditions are evolving and the problem remains a conceptual challenge.

We must resist this Soviet power drive vigorously if there is to be any hope for lasting stability. At the same time, in the thermonuclear age the common interest in survival gives both sides an incentive to moderate the rivalry and to seek, in particular, ways to control nuclear weapons and reduce the risks of war. We cannot know whether such a steady Western policy will, over time, lead to a mellowing of the Soviet system. Perhaps not. But the West has the same responsibility in either case: to resist Soviet encroachments firmly while holding the door open to more constructive possibilities.

After the failure of their political campaign to divide NATO, their propaganda to thwart deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe, and their boycott of talks, the Soviets have now returned to the arms control dialogue. We welcome this. My meeting in Geneva with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko was a constructive beginning of what the United States hopes will be a fruitful negotiation.

My able interlocutor Andrei Gromyko is, in a sense, the living embodiment of some of the Soviet Union's great advantages — continuity, patience, the ability to fashion a long-term strategy and stick to it. When the Soviets shift tactics, it is more often than not an adjustment of "objective" conditions without "basic" diversion from their long-term aims.

The democracies, in contrast, have long had difficulty maintaining the same consistency, coherence, discipline, and sense of strategy. Free societies are often impatient. Western attitudes have fluctuated between extremes of gloom and pessimism on the one hand, and susceptibility to a Soviet smile on the other. Our ways of thinking have tended too often to focus either on increasing our strength or on pursuing negotiations; we have found it hard to do both simultaneously — which is clearly the most sensible course and probably the only way we can sustain either our defence programmes or our ability to negotiate.

It is vital, for example, to carry

through with the modernisation of our strategic forces — in particular the MX — to avoid undercutting our negotiators just as they begin the quest for real reductions in nuclear arms. The Soviets will have little incentive to negotiate seriously for reductions to lower, equal levels if we hand them on a silver platter their long-cherished goal of unilateral American reductions. Likewise, as we pursue such agreements, we are obliged to bear in mind the Soviets' record of violating previous accords and to insist on effective verification provisions in any new agreements.

In the last four years, the underlying conditions that effect U.S.-Soviet relations have changed dramatically. A decade or so ago, when the United States was beset by economic difficulties, neglecting its defences, and hesitant about its role of leadership, the Soviets exploited these conditions. They continued their relentless military buildup; they and their "clients" moved more boldly in the geopolitical arena, intervening in such places as Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Afghanistan, believing that the West was incapable of resisting. They had reason for confidence that what they called the global "correlation of forces" was shifting in their favour.

Today, the West is more united than ever before. The United States is restoring its military strength, and economic vigour and has regained its self-assurance; we have a president with a fresh mandate from the people for an active role of leadership. The Soviets, in contrast, face profound structural economic difficulties, a continuing succession problem, and restless allies; its diplomacy and its "clients" are on the defensive in many parts of the world. We have reason to be confident that the "correlation of forces" is shifting back in our favour.

Nevertheless, history won't do our work for us. The Soviets can be counted upon periodically to do something, somewhere, that is "abhorrent or inimical" to our interests.

The question is how the West can respond in a way that could help discipline Soviet international behaviour but does not leave our own strategy vulnerable to periodic disruption by such external shocks. We must never let ourselves be so wedded to improving relations with the Soviets that we turn a blind eye to actions that undermine the very foundation of stable relations; symbolic responses to "outrageous" Soviet behaviour have their place, and so do penalties and sanctions. At the same time, experience shows we cannot deter to undo Soviet "geopolitical encroachments" except by helping, in one way or another, those resisting directly on the ground. And many negotiations and endeavours we undertake with the Soviets serve mutual interests — indeed, they all should.

In short, our "way of thinking" must seek a sustainable strategy geared to American goals and interests, in the light of Soviet behaviour but not just a reaction to it. Such a strategy requires a continuing willingness to solve problems through negotiation where this serves our interests (and presumably mutual interests). Our leverage will come from creating objective realities that will give the Soviets a growing stake in better relations with us across the board: by modernising our defences, assisting our friends, and confronting Soviet challenges. We must learn to pursue a strategy geared to long-term thinking and based on both negotiation and strength simultaneously, if we are to build a stable U.S.-Soviet relationship for the next century.

The intellectual challenge of a new era faces us in a related dimension, namely arms control. The continuous revolution in technology means that the strategic balance — and the requirements of deterrence — are never static. Unfortunately, conventional ways of thinking about many of these questions continue to lag behind reality.

For decades, standard strategic doctrine in the West has ultimately relied on the balance of terror — the confrontation of offensive arsenals by which the two sides threaten each other with mass extermination. Certainly deterrence has worked under these conditions; nevertheless, for political, strategic, and even moral reasons, we should seek to do better than the proposition that our defence strategy must rely on offensive threats and must leave our people unprotected against attack. The Soviets, for their part, have always attached enormous importance to strategic defence, including not only air defence and civil defence but a deployed and modernised anti-ballistic missile system around Moscow — and intensive research into new defensive technologies.

The pace of technological advance now opens possibilities for new ways of strategic thinking — never an easy process. The veneration of some of the criticism of the president's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) seems to come less from an argument over technical feasibility — which future research will answer one way or another in an objective manner — than from the passionate defence of orthodox doctrine in the face of changing strategic realities. We are proceeding with SDI research because we see a positive, and indeed revolutionary, potential. Defensive measures may become available that could render obsolete the threat of an offensive first strike. A new strategic equilibrium based on defensive technologies and sharply reduced offensive deployments is likely to be the most stable and secure arrangement of all.

Our concept can be described as follows: During the next 10 years, the U.S. objective is a radical reduction in the power of existing and planned offensive nuclear arms, as well as the stabilisation of the relationship between offensive and defensive nuclear arms, whether on earth or in space. We are even now looking forward to a period of transition to a more stable world, with greatly reduced levels of nuclear arms and an enhanced ability to deter war based upon an increasing contribution of non-nuclear defences against offensive nuclear arms. This period of transition could lead to the eventual elimination of all nuclear arms, both offensive and defensive. A world free of nuclear arms is an ultimate objective to which we, the Soviet Union, and all other nations can agree.

The growing unity and strength of friends and allies

As the political dominance of the superpowers began to erode in the last few decades, some saw a five-power world emerging — with the United States, Soviet Union, Western Europe, China, and Japan as the major players. After the energy crisis of the early 1970s, others emphasised the increasing importance of the North-South relationship. The fact is, none of these concepts adequately describes the evolving pattern of world politics.

In my view, the most striking trend is something else: the growing dynamism, cohesion, and cooperation of like-minded nations that share an important set of positive goals.

Equilibrium is not enough. American foreign policy is driven by positive goals — peace, democracy, liberty, and human rights; racial justice; economic and social progress; the strengthening of cooperation and the rule of law. These are not Soviet goals. Yet they are at the core of any durable international system, because they are the goals that inspire people and nations around the world. The new spirit and unity of peoples that share these goals is a new trend we can see in many regions of the world and in many dimensions of foreign policy.

We see a new spirit of collaboration and friendship in our

(Continued on page 5)

مكتبة الأمل

Trawler fleets are destroying Indian fisheries

Indian fisheries are threatened by wastage and environmental destruction by the big trawler fleets — fleets which are taking the protein out of the mouths of the nation's poor.

By Ravi Sharma

NEW DELHI — India's big fishing fleets are throwing more than one million tonnes of dead fish back into the sea every year because they are not of export quality. The Indian government has encouraged the development of big trawler fleets to promote export-orientated fisheries, which fetched the nation more than \$200 million in foreign exchange last year.

But these fleets are causing hardships for the country's 6.5 million peasant fishermen and families, who have few other employment opportunities. The peasants' bitterness is leading to increased conflicts between peasant and modern fishing fleets. And as the fleets are exporting their catch, the nation's poor have less protein to eat.

"Fish has become an expensive luxury item for the poor in recent years," said Professor S.M. Panikar, from the coastal state of Kerala. The price of locally consumed fish in India rose more than twice as fast as those of general consumer goods over the last five years. John Kurien, a fisheries development expert, says that the proportion of catch for local consumption in Kerala has fallen, especially oil sardines and mackerel.

India's per capita consumption of protein — at 4.9 grammes (0.17 ounces a day) — is already among the lowest in the world. (U.S. nutrition guides recommend 35-55 grammes (1.23-1.94 ounces daily). Fish, being cheaper than either meat or eggs, is the most feasible solution to the problem of malnutrition, which affects more people here today than it did 25 years ago.

However, the Indian government is stressing export-orientated fisheries and encouraged big companies like Union Carbide, and Tatas, the second

largest private corporation of India, to enter into fisheries. These companies made India the world's biggest exporter of shrimp and prawns.

The trawlers, driven by the need to increase the returns on large capital investments, systematically over-fish areas. Their bottom trawling techniques also tend to destroy the ocean floor, which has led to decreased catches in certain areas.

In fact, some shrimp fleets in the coastal town of Cochin closed down recently. According to a leading Cochin exporter, "we have reached the upper limit of our exploitable shrimp resources, and any further increase in fishing effort will bring continuing diminishing returns."

Decreasing catches are forcing the peasant fishermen to try for jobs as trawler hands or go bankrupt. Many small fishermen in Goa, a former Portuguese colony on the west coast, must now cope with fluctuating fish movements and depleted catch.

The trawlers often damage the nets of the peasant fishermen. Such losses cost these poor fishermen the equivalent of \$1 million last year, according to the National Forum for Country Boat Fishermen. Fights between peasant fishermen and trawler crews have caused more than 60 deaths in the last two years.

The peasant fishing community generates almost seven times the employment opportunities offered by trawlers, according to the Indian Planning Commission. It uses one-fifth as much capital and fuel for every fish landed, estimates the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organisation.

The irony of this conflict is that there is enough room for both traditional and modern fisheries. If the big companies play the game according to the rules, Indian law gives small fishermen an ex-

clusive 10-kilometre-wide strip along the Indian coast of 7,500 kilometres, and the big marine fleets must fish in the deep-sea outside of this zone.

But in fact the trawlers often violate the inshore zone, and the government lacks the boats and political will to police the fleets. Fishing close to shore allows trawlers to save on fuel costs and to use smaller boats, not fit for the deep sea. Most of these companies have threatened to quit the industry if they are not allowed to fish within the inshore zone, where many of the export varieties — especially prawns and shrimps — can be found.

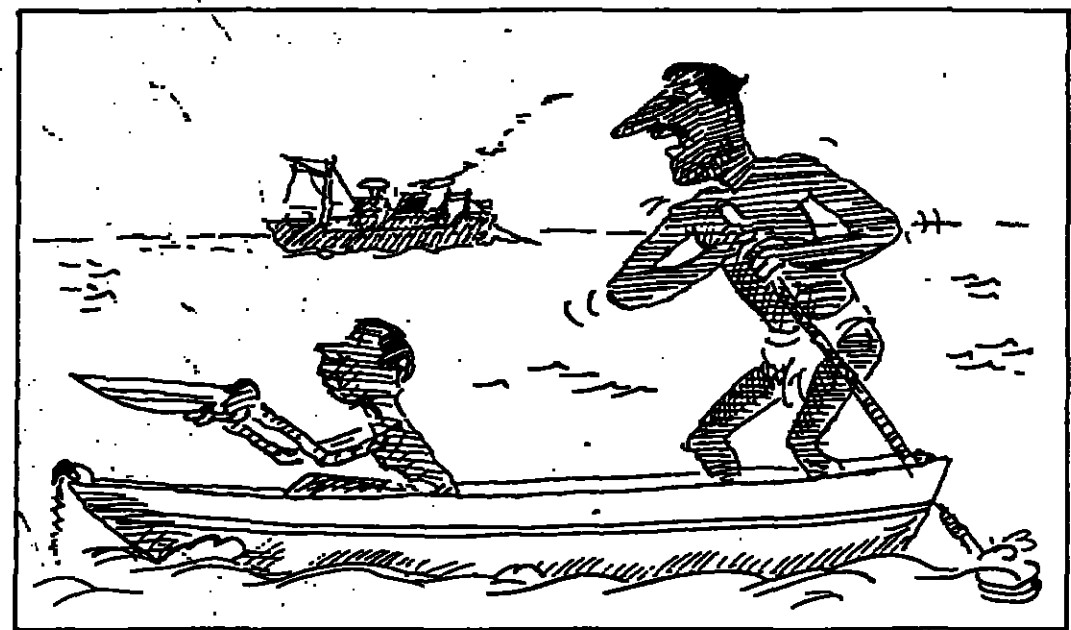
Catches by the company Tatas sold in Singapore are said to contain at least 80 per cent inshore species, though it is licensed to fish in deep-sea only. Only one per cent of the total marine catch in India is actually from the deep, while the deep-sea licence holders share 30 per cent of the total marine production.

On the other hand, India is not very rich in fish resources, compared to the fish zones of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. FAO has found poor resources off the southwest coast due to pockets of low

oxygen and the absence of upwelling currents.

These facts of marine life would seem to demand a carefully planned fisheries strategy on the part of the Indian government. India

cannot afford wastage and destruction of ocean environments. Yet such wastage and destruction appear bound to continue, as the Indian government encourages the big companies at the expense of the small fishermen; and for most of the big companies, fishing is a sideline activity. Soon few fish will be left for the traditional fishermen, or for the nation — Earthscan feature.



"In the old days we could catch the fish ourselves, instead of rowing out to the trawlers with a begging bowl."

'Committed to Reagan initiative for a Mideast peace'

(Continued from page 4)

ties with our immediate neighbours Canada and Mexico — ties whose importance is self-evident and which are a priority interest of the president.

In the Atlantic community, our time is marked by a new degree of political harmony and intimate collaboration among the Western allies. Just as striking, Japan too has emerged as a partner on key political and security issues. There is a new awareness, for example, of the importance of strengthening conventional defences, as a way of bolstering Europe's security while reducing NATO's reliance on nuclear weapons.

A strong Western defence posture is the most solid basis for engaging the East in constructive negotiations. Under Lord Carrington's wise leadership, NATO is taking steps for the short run to improve its readiness and infrastructure. For the longer run, the alliance is addressing other critical deficiencies, including the fundamental challenge of improving the efficiency of allied defence procurement.

Amid all the changes in the world, the security and well-being of Western Europe continue to be a vital interest of the United States. We have always supported Western European unity, knowing that a strong Europe, while it would be a competitor in some ways, was in the overall interest of the free world. We wish the European Community well; we encourage our European friends to make further progress in developing a true European-wide market and in breaking down structural rigidities that impede both economic expansion and effective economic cooperation with us.

We see also, in Europe, new and creative thinking about the continuing pursuit of political unity, and about strengthening Western European cooperation in the defence field.

We support both these goals. The West can only benefit from a major European role in world affairs. And the peoples of Western Europe should see defence as an endeavour they undertake for their own future, not as a favour to the United States. With statesmanship and a spirit of collaboration on both sides of the Atlantic, this evolution will strengthen the common defence and heighten the sense of common political purpose among the democracies.

As we think about Europe's evolution, we cannot forget Eastern Europe. Since the days of the Marshall Plan, when the West invited the East to join, we have always wanted the success of Western Europe to be a beacon to all of Europe. The present political division of the continent is wholly artificial; it exists only because it has been imposed by "brute" Soviet power; the United States has never recognised it as legitimate or permanent.

In East Asia and the Pacific, another new reality is changing our thinking about the world. The economic dynamism of this region is taking on increasing importance, not only as a factor in America's foreign trade but as an economic model for the developing world and as a unique and attractive vision of the future. We see the countries of free Asia growing at seven per cent a year over the past decade; for the past five years, our trade with East Asia and the Pacific has been greater than our trade with any other region and is expanding at an accelerating rate. ASEAN has become one of the world's most impressive examples of economic development and regional political cooperation. The Republic of Korea is a spectacular economic success story. Japan is playing a

larger role — responsibly, positively, and cooperatively — commensurate with its growing strength. Experience is proving that economic openness is the formula for prosperity.

Pragmatism is now the watchword in the People's Republic of China, where the hopes for economic modernisation have been layed — wisely — in a bold programme of reform. China's long march to market is a truly historic event — a great nation throwing off outmoded economic doctrines and liberating the energies of a billion talented people. We wish China well in this exciting endeavour.

East Asia has a rich heritage of civilisation — and also a turbulent history of bitter conflict. The tragedy that two of Asia's great ancient civilisations — Angkor Wat and Borobudur — have suffered damage from modern violence is both a paradox and a warning. The United States is conscious of its responsibility to contribute, in its way, to security and stability in East Asia and the Pacific. Our diplomacy seeks peaceful solutions to Asia's problems so that the fullest potential of its promise can be realised. We welcome in particular the role of ASEAN, including the front-line state of Thailand, which is working effectively to curb "Vietnamese expansionism and aggression" and to achieve a just settlement of the Cambodian conflict.

Overall, we are enormously encouraged by the new trend we see toward wider collaboration among many Asian nations with an extraordinary diversity of cultures, races, and political systems. A sense of Pacific community is emerging. There is an expanding practice of regional consultation, and a developing sense of common interest in regional security. In this sense, a decade after Vietnam, the United States has more than restored its position in Asia. We can be proud of the vitality of our alliances, friendships, and productive ties in this promising region. If nations act with wisdom and statesmanship, we may well be at the threshold of a new era in international relations in the Pacific Basin.

In Latin America, another kind of trend is apparent — the steady advance of democracy. Democracy is hardly a new idea, but this new development is revising some earlier assumptions in some quarters about the world's political future. A few years back, pessimists maintained that the industrial democracies were doomed to permanent minority status in the world community. Today, there is mounting evidence that the ideal of liberty is alive and well. In the Western hemisphere, almost 95 per cent of the population of Latin America and the Caribbean today live under governments that are either democratic or clearly on the road to democracy — in contrast to only one-third in 1979. Over the last years, popularly elected leaders have replaced military rulers or dictators in Argentina, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Peru, and Grenada. Brazil and Uruguay will inaugurate new civilian presidents in March. Guatemala is in transition to democracy. After a long twilight of dictatorship, the trend toward free elections and popular sovereignty in this hemisphere is something to cheer about.

The United States has always been a champion of democracy. Democratic institutions are the best guarantor of human rights, and also the best long-term guarantor of stability. The National Endowment for Democracy, with bipartisan support, is one reflection of this American commitment. On every continent, we see a trend towards democracy or

else a yearning for democracy: both are vivid demonstrations that the idea of liberty is far from a culture-bound aspiration or monopoly of the industrialised West.

As the President put it a week ago, "We, who are committed to free government and democratic institutions, must maintain a sense of fraternity between ourselves and other freedom-loving peoples." This is a proud heritage and a moral responsibility — and it poses some practical questions that we must face up to early in the 90th Congress.

The future of democracy is precisely what is at stake in Central America. United States policy is to promote democracy, reform, and human rights; to support economic development; to help provide a security shield against those who seek to spread tyranny by force; and to support dialogue and negotiation both within and among the countries of the region.

The dynamic of change

The process of change is inexorable. In southern Africa we have a role to play in working for democratic change. In South Africa, we are also key to efforts to help create a climate of regional security that will enable and encourage countries to get on with the priority of building decent and prosperous societies. In short, United States policy must pursue the dual objectives of racial justice and regional security. These two goals are not in conflict; they reinforce each other. But achieving them requires responsible, prudent, and dedicated diplomacy.

These twin challenges call for serious analysis and sober thinking, not emotional responses. We have already accomplished much, but our influence is not infinite. Today there is less cross-border violence in southern Africa than at any time in more than a decade. Progress is being made towards a Namibia settlement. We have strengthened ties with Mozambique and other regional states. And South Africa itself has developed cooperative relations with many of its neighbours.

President Reagan has made clear that we regard South Africa apartheid as repugnant. He spoke loud and clear on Dec. 10 when he said: "We call upon the government of South Africa to reach out to its black majority by ending the forced removal of blacks from their communities, and the detention without trial and lengthy imprisonment of black leaders... We ask that the constructive changes of recent years be broadened to address the aspirations of all South Africans... We urge both the government and the people of South Africa to move towards a more just society."

Within South Africa, a dynamic of change is already at work: More positive change is occurring now than in the 1970s or '60s or '50s. The positive influence of our relationship — our diplomacy, our companies, our assistance programmes for black South Africans — is helping to build the basis for further change. Apartheid must go. But the only course consistent with American values is to engage ourselves as a force for constructive, peaceful change while there is still a chance. It cannot be our choice to cheer on, from the sidelines, the forces of polarisation that could erupt in a race war, it is not our job to exacerbate hardship, which could lead to the same result.

Another region of change is the Middle East. Recent events have reminded us that the Arab-Israeli conflict is far from the only source of tension in that part of the world. There are other deep-seated national, ethnic, and religious con-

licts like the Iran-Iraq war; there are diverse sources of radical extremism ranging from Marxist-Leninist ideology, to Islamic fundamentalism, to Qadhafi's bizarre personal brand of fanaticism. The Soviets seek to reinforce rejectionist elements and to exploit regional tensions for their own advantage.

The United States will continue its efforts to promote peaceful solutions in this vital area. This mediation is, of course, a traditional American role, but new conditions always call for new ways of thinking about how to pursue it. We are committed to the support of diplomatic efforts to end the conflicts in the Gulf, in Lebanon, and in the Sahara. We are committed to the president's Sept. 1 initiative as the most promising route to a solution of the Palestinian problem. We will be intensively engaged this year in consultations with our Arab and Israeli friends to explore opportunities for progress.

'Good bye welfare society'

In the global economy, an important shift of another kind is taking place — an intellectual shift, reflecting some lessons from experience. Lord Keynes's point about practical men being in thrall to some defunct economist may be less true now than in the past. Or perhaps the views first expressed by Adam Smith over two centuries ago on the creation of the "wealth of nations" are once again gaining practical prominence. At any rate, reality is intruding on some long-held notions about economic policy.

In both industrialised and developing countries, the economic difficulties of recent years are reminding us of some old truths about the real sources of economic progress. Some of us never forgot those truths. But recent experience has fueled a broad and long-overdue skepticism about statist solutions, central planning, and government intervention.

This intellectual shift is partly the product of the extraordinary vigour of the American recovery. The United States has revised its tax system to provide real incentives to work, to save, to invest, to take risks, to be efficient. We have reduced government regulation, intervention, and control. We have opened opportunities for freer competition in transportation, finance, communication, manufacturing, and distribution. Last year's real growth in GNP was the sharpest increase since 1951; inflation was the lowest since 1967. The overall result has been the extraordinary creation of over seven million new jobs in two years.

Success inspires emulation. Not only in East Asia, as I noted, but on every continent — Europe, Latin America, Africa, and elsewhere in Asia — we see movement to decentralise, to deregulate, to denationalise, to reduce rigidity, and to enlarge the scope for individual producers and consumers to cooperate freely through markets. In Africa, for example: If there is to be a long-term solution to the problem of hunger, it will have to come not just from relief but from training, productive investment, and liberalising reforms in agriculture; our aid policy is encouraging the efforts of African countries to move further in this direction.

A worldwide revolution in economic thought and economic policy is underway. And it is coming just in time, because it coincides with yet another revolution — a revolution in the technological base of the global economy. This is what Walter Wriston has called "the onrushing age of information technology" — the combination of microchip computers, advanced

telecommunications, and continuing innovation that is transforming almost every aspect of human endeavour.

The implications of this revolution are not only economic. First of all, the very existence of these new technologies is yet another testimony to the crucial importance of entrepreneurship — and government policies that give free rein to entrepreneurship — as the wellspring of technological creativity and economic growth. The closed societies of the East are likely to fall far behind in these areas — and Western societies that maintain too many restrictions on economic activity run the same risk. Second, any government that resorts to heavy-handed measures to control or regulate or tax the flow of electronic information will find itself stifling the growth of the world economy as well as its own progress. This is one of the reasons why the United States is pressing for a new round of trade negotiations in these service fields of data processing and transfer of information.

Third, the advance of technology in this dimension is bound to challenge many cherished notions of sovereignty. But here too the West has the advantage, because the free flow of information is inherently compatible with our political system and values. The march of technology also compels us to continue our efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. The United States has long been the leader of an international effort to establish a regime of institutional arrangements, legal commitments, and technological safeguards to control the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities. This programme has, in fact, had considerable success, in that the number of states that have acquired the means to produce nuclear explosives is far lower than doomsayers predicted 20 years ago. At the same time, the potential dangers of nuclear weapons proliferation remain as serious and menacing to international stability as has long been predicted.

The Reagan administration will pursue this essential endeavour with a realistic appreciation of its complexities. Our thinking on this issue takes account of the growing international reliance on peaceful nuclear energy, the security concerns that give rise to the incentive to seek nuclear weapons, and the need for broad multilateral collaboration among nuclear suppliers if a non-proliferation regime is to be effective. We have made progress in restoring a relationship of confidence and a reputation for reliability with our nuclear trading partners. We have had fruitful talks with the Soviet Union on this subject; we have worked to promote comprehensive safeguards and stricter export controls.

New challenges to our ways of thinking

These broad trends I have described are mostly positive trends, but not all. We see social dislocation arising from economic change; we see urban alienation, political turbulence, and the many potential sources and forms of disorder I have mentioned. The changes in the international system will follow the positive trends only if we — the United States and the free world — meet our responsibility to defend our interests and seek to shape events in accordance with our own ideals and goals.

In at least one respect, the modern world — with its spreading technology and prosperity and democratic aspirations — is ironically becoming also more and more vulnerable. I am thinking, of

Randa Habib's corner

Some of us feel bitter

THERE HAS always been, and there will always be divorces. That's life. People divorce for incompatibility in views and misunderstandings. Some divorce because they realise suddenly that they cannot live together or build together any more, and that they would be better off each on his own.

However, divorce means basically that two people had once loved each other, dreamt together and had convergence in their views and together wanted to climb mountains for the better or the worse.

One day, or shall I say one sad day, it is separation, the rupture, and the point of no return...

Each then claims his reasons and cites his facts, his ideas... and one realises that in fact each of the two partners had his own different ideas and that he would not give them up for anything in the world.

The saddest thing in divorce is not really the separation of two mature people adult and conscientious as they could be. Both will survive and will start on his and her own, a new life. No, those who will suffer most in this situation are the children. After having lived in harmony with those who somehow organised their lives, after having dreamt for a while (one year is so short) that life is rosy and full of promises, they wake up, suddenly struck down, wounded by the conflict of the elderly.

Some children will then take the side of one of the parents or the other and some will be contented with crying in silence. Others will wonder with bitterness: "Will there ever be a bright tomorrow?"

Today, Jordanian journalists feel like these children.

Qatari theatre presents educational programme

By Rana Sabbagh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Qatari National Educational Theatre team, currently on a ten-day visit to Jordan, has already performed three theatrical shows in Amman. The team's visit came upon a request from the Jordanian Ministry of Education in an attempt to strengthen the cultural and educational ties between Jordan and Qatar.

Mr. Hassan Jaber, director of educational theatre and the delegation leader, told the Jordan Times that the Qatari national theatrical team includes 30 students and 17 administrative personnel and theatre staff. He added that the team has visited the Ministry of Education where they met with Minister of Education Hikmat Al Saket. During the meeting, Mr. Jaber said, means of promoting educational and cultural ties between the two countries were discussed.

He said that Qatar has implemented constructive educational plays as part of the general education and cultural policies to promote better educational standards among academic students, thus upgrading the educational methods through theatre shows. Mr. Jaber added that the Qatari educational theatre has been functioning since 1975, and was established upon a request from the Qatari Ministry of Education. The theatre aims to cover all aspects of education and to build a proper, positive citizen.

Mr. Jaber explained that when the educational development plans in Qatar were implemented, Qatar took into consideration that exchange of expertise, personnel and educational systems with Arab countries would contribute to the success of new educational programmes. He added that the visit to Jordan aims to promote educational art and is a constructive attempt to upgrade Arab educational methods.

Theatre in Jordan

Regarding the theatre movement in Jordan, Mr. Jaber said: "Theatres such as the Palace of Culture at Al Hussein Youth City, as well as the Department of Culture and Art Theatre and Al Yarmouk University theatres are solid proof that the theatre movement in Jordan has an advanced standard and participates in the preparation of an educated generation and that the technical and theatre expertise in Jordan is of an excellent standard."

Mr. Jaber went on to say that the themes of the three plays already presented are based on the educational curricula set by the Qatari Ministry of Education for the elementary, preparatory and secondary classes. He said that the students who form the Qatari edu-

national theatre team are school boys and students with an age group ranging from 10-22 years of age. In addition to the educational theatre, the team have included puppet theatre and pantomime theatre, in their educational programmes. Mr. Jaber said.

The first theatre show was shown under the patronage of Mr. Hikmat Al Saket Wednesday at the Palace of Culture. The play, "Jerusalem, the Bride of Cities," is a historical play directed by Mr. Mahfouz Foudah. The theme revolves around the historic leader Salah Eddin Ayoubi, the Crusaders and the events in Jerusalem in that era. The play presents Salah Eddine as a leader and offers educational aspects about the history syllabus to the student audience.

The second show was presented Thursday under the patronage of the secretary general at the Ministry of Education, Dr. Abdul-Latif Arabiyat. At the opening Mr. Jaber presented Dr. Arabiyat with the Qatari Educational Theatre shield. The play was based on the school curricula for the third secondary classes in both the scientific and literary streams. Entitled "The Land of Poets," and directed and adapted by Mr. Abdul Munim Issa, the play revolves around several texts of modern Arabic poetry and poets. It points out the importance of the Arabic language and a responsibility of the Arabic people to maintain means of uniting the Arabs by offering a united basis of communication, especially since Arabic is the holy language of the Qur'an.

Modern legends

A third show was presented Saturday at the Department of Arts and Education. Entitled "The Crown of Wisdom" and directed by Mr. Youssef Al Ma'mouni, the play is derived from modern legends and epics and is aimed at school children of the elementary standard. The fourth show to be presented Sunday at Yarmouk University is a repetition of "The Land of Poets."

The Qatari Educational Theatre team will leave Amman on Monday. Mr. Jaber said that the team's visit to Jordan was more than worthwhile and that the audiences, who were mainly students, learned a lot through such plays. "We also showed the importance of theatrical scripts based on school curricula, which reflects the Qatari educational attention given to school children and their education," Mr. Jaber said.

Mr. Jaber said that the Qatari Educational Theatre team has toured a number of Arab countries including the United Arab Emirates, Syria and Kuwait. He added that the visit to Jordan marked a special occasion, the tenth year anniversary of the establishment of the Qatari Educational Theatre.

Edberg upsets Connors

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (R) — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors crashed out of the U.S. National Indoor Tennis Championships Saturday night, losing 1-6, 4-6 in a shock upset to Sweden's Stefan Edberg.

The ninth-seeded 19-year-old Swede said he was lucky to have caught the 32-year-old American on a bad day. Connors showed just how bad the day had been by smashing his new graphite racket in two at the end of the match.

Edberg plays Yannick Noah of France in the final of the \$315,000 tournament. Third-seeded Noah recovered from a first-set loss and survived two match points to beat second-seeded Eliot Teltscher of the United States 3-6, 6-1, 7-5.

The Swede said: "I played my best today. He missed a lot of easy shots. It was tough when he came back from 1-4 to 3-4 (in the second set) and was up 0-30 on my serve."

"I played a lot of balls deep and hit a lot of lines," Edberg added. "I was lucky. I think you have to be lucky to beat Connors. The first set was very easy. The second set was tight. He plays so well on the big points."

Edberg had played and lost to Connors twice before, most recently in last week's U.S. Pro Indoor in Philadelphia, where Connors was beaten in the semifinals by Miroslav Mecir of Czechoslovakia.

Ranked 19th in the world, Edberg was the first man to win the junior titles at all four major tournaments, in 1983.

Connors never seemed to get into the match. "I've been struggling all week, for a couple of weeks," Connors said. "Edberg played well today. I gave him no reason not to."

Connors is having a problem changing from a standard size aluminium racket, which he has used for more than 10 years, to a graphite racket.

He used a graphite racket Saturday and said: "I can't continue playing with them. Every day is a guessing game. Will the ball come off the racket or will it drop dead?"

Immediately after his loss to Edberg, Connors calmly went to his court-side chair, sat down, stepped on the head of the racket and broke it in two.

Noah, the 1983 French Open Champion, sprained ligaments in his left ankle in a quarter-final match on Friday.

"When I lost the first set, I felt fine," Noah said. "I had to think about my strategy in the match instead of thinking about my foot. It didn't hurt. I was just a little bit nervous going to the forehand..."

"It's a great feeling to be down two match points and win the match, especially in the semifinals. It's going to be my first final for a long time. I had a tough year last year. A couple months ago I

thought maybe I won't be able to play anymore," added Noah.

Teltscher said the key to the match was his service game at 5-5 in the third set. "That's where I gave it away," he said. "I hit a bad overhead and ended the game with a double fault. Early in the match it didn't look like Noah could run."

"Things were looking pretty good. As the adrenaline started flowing in the second set I had to change my style of play. He was getting to balls he wasn't going for in the first set."

Budd wins on cross-country debut

IPSWICH, England (AP) — Zola Budd, the South African-born track star, cruised to an emphatic victory on her British cross-country debut Saturday.

Running barefoot, the 18-year-old naturalised Briton, led the field by nearly two minutes, finishing the four kilometre race in 18 minutes 56 seconds to win the Southern Amateur Athletic Association Championship.

Budd decided only minutes before the race that she would run barefoot over the course, which included a number of gravel pathways.

A crowd of over 5,000 cheered the waif-like runner, overshadowing a small group of anti-apartheid demonstrators, who were protesting against her South African background.

Because of its policy of racial separation, South Africa is banned from international sport and Budd took British citizenship last year in time for her to take part in the Los Angeles Olympics.

Last weekend Budd won her first indoor title and next week she represents Britain in an indoor international against West Germany.



GO, GO KART: The Alia, Royal Jordanian Airline karting team left Amman for Kuwait this week to take part in the Middle East Kart Championship to be held there on Feb. 7. Driving for the Alia team are Hamd and Ibrahim Bisharat, Amer Belbeisi and Khader Al Qasir. The team is accompanied by two mechanics.

Hearns, Hagler at it again

LAS VEGAS, Nevada (AP) — They call it a fight that doesn't have to be hyped (promoted excessively), but Thomas Hearns and Marvin Hagler were at it once again Saturday, bringing their travelling publicity show to the actual site of their April 15 bout.

The fighters, accompanied by publicity agents, trainers, managers and hangers-on, made the host city of the fight their 11th stop in a 21-city promotional tour.

Little new was said at the mid-way point of what promoter Bob Arum modestly calls the "magical mystery tour," and both fighters acknowledged they were getting a little tired of the road show.

"I think Tommy feels the same way I do and that's that we should stop this stuff and get into the gym and start training," said Hagler, whose undisputed middleweight crown will be on the line in the scheduled 12-round fight.

Caesars Palace executives used the latest press conference to unveil the actual tickets for the fight, which will be staged in the hotel's 15,000-seat outdoor arena.

The tickets, priced from \$50 to \$600 for a seat near ringside, are

expected to sell out quickly, with one hotel executive predicting they would all be gone by the time the publicity tour ends.

A sellout would give promoter Bob Arum a live gate of \$6 million, but the travelling caravan is being used primarily to boost closed circuit and pay per view TV sales across the country.

The fighters themselves, who have been travelling in separate private jets, traded the usual pre-fight banter but it was their trainers who seemed more impressed with the bout.

"This is the last of the big fights of this type," said Emanuel Steward, who has managed and trained Hearns since the fighter was 10. "There just aren't any more fighters with the stature of these two around. I sure didn't see any come out of the Olympics, despite all the hype."

Hagler's co-trainer and manager Pat Petronelli agreed.

"There's no Sugar Ray Leonard, no Thomas Hearns, no Marvin Hagler out there," said Petronelli. "After this, there will be no more."

Kenyans dominate Orange Bowl race

MIAMI (R) — Kenya's Simeon Kigen and Canadian Lyn Williams Saturday won the men's and women's Orange Bowl 10 km road race titles.

Kigen surged past compatriot Sosthenes Bitok and Britain's Mike McLeod as the three ran on to the track with 300 metres to go and won the men's race in 28 minutes 38 seconds.

McLeod outpaced Bitok at the finish line for second place though both were timed at 28:39.

Williams, bronze medalist in the Olympic 3,000 metres at Los Angeles, passed an exhausted Grete Waitz of Norway with about

900 metres to go to take the women's race in 32:34. Waitz was second in 32:44.

Priscilla Welch, 40, of Britain set a pending master's (40 years and older) world best for a loop course with a time of 33:43, 46 seconds faster than the still unconfirmed world mark of 34:29 by American Cindy Dalmryple.

Kigen, who considers the marathon his best event, and Williams, a track specialist, each won \$6,000.

"I didn't know I had it won until I felt the tape," said Kigen, 23. "I like it to be this hot. It reminds me of home."

Kigen qualified for the Kenyan Olympic marathon team in February, 1984, but was told he would have to suspend his studies at the University of Colorado and return to Kenya for training.

He did not think the rule would be enforced and decided to stay at University. When he arrived at the Los Angeles Olympic village, however, he was told that he had been dropped from the team.

Williams, also 23, arrived in Miami 10 days ago to acclimatise herself to Florida's weather. "But it was cold then — today it was like a furnace," she said.

Australia claims basketball gold

MELBOURNE, Australia (AP) — Jan Davies exploded for 29 points to lead Australia to an 86-67 victory over American side Spirit Express in the Australia Games basketball final Sunday night.

Davies, the overall leading scorer at the Moscow Olympics, shot seven three-pointers as the Australians dominated the match.

Spirit Express is a team of Christian former college stars based in Memphis, Tennessee.

The win made it a basketball double for Australia, whose women earlier had beaten Olympic bronze medalists China 79-75.

Brazil took the bronze medal in the men's competition, while

American club side Texas all stars took third place in the women's competition.

Australia also won the water polo final with a 9-6 over the United States, the Los Angeles Olympic silver medalists.

In swimming, a courageous effort by Italy's Franceschi Brothers failed to wrestle the team trophy away from Australia.

The Franceschis, 21-year-old Giovanni and 24-year-old Raffaele, took six gold medals between them over the three-day swimming competition.

But Australia still took the honours with 262 points to Italy's 245 with New Zealand a distant third on 140.

Giovanni won three golds, in

the 200 and 400 metres individual medleys, and the freestyle relay while Raffaele tasted success in the freestyle relay, the medley relay and the blue ribbon event, the 100 metres freestyle.

Glenn Beringen and Angela Russell picked up their second gold medals for Australia, while the Elder Franceschi picked up wins in the medley relay and 100 metres Sunday.

Beringen won the 100 metres breaststroke to add to his 200-metre crown, while Russell won the 100 metres freestyle to go with her other sprints success, in the 50 metres.

Australia won the field hockey gold with a 2-0 victory over New Zealand to clinch a 2-1 series win.

Brisco-Hooks sets world record

DALLAS (R) — American Valerie Brisco-Hooks set a world best in the women's 440-yard race at the Dallas indoor athletics meeting Saturday night.

Doina Melinte of Romania and Irishman Eamonn Coghlan established meeting records in the women's 880 yards and the men's

two miles.

Brisco-Hooks, a triple gold medalist in the 1984 Olympics, clipped three-tenths of a second off the old mark with a time of 52.99 seconds.

Melinte edged Fellow Romanian Sita Lovin by three steps in the 880 yards, winning in two minutes 3.6 seconds. Coghlan breezed to his win in the two-mile race in 8:20.84.

American Carl Lewis won the only event he entered, the rarely-run 60-yard dash. Romania's Marica Puica took the women's mile run in 4:34.19.

"I'm not in total condition yet," said Brisco-Hooks, who won Olympic gold medals in the 200 metres, 400 metres and the 4 x 100 metres relay. "I didn't work out this week because I had a busy schedule."

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Omani central bank amends requirements

MUSCAT (R) — The Central Bank of Oman, in a move designed to encourage banks to increase capital, has announced new rules effectively reducing the maximum permissible ratio between the assets and capital of banks operating in Oman.

The new rules leave the maximum ratio of assets to capital plus reserves at 25 to one, but from June onwards a proportion of funds tied up in uncovered letters of credit and guarantees must be added to assets.

From June 30 to December 31 the proportion is set at 25 per cent for private transactions and 10 per cent for letters opened at the request of the government. After Dec. 31 the proportions are doubled to 50 and 20 per cent.

Central bank officials said the aim was to persuade banks to raise their capital base and divert deposits to banks with assets well within the limits.

Bankers said the ruling was equivalent to reducing the ratio to 24 to one from June 23 to one from January.

Oman's larger banks are already within the limits but small foreign banks with a capital base of one million to 1.5 million riyals (\$2.9 to \$4.3 million) may have to adjust their balance sheets, they added.

Kuwait reforms foreign commerce bureaucracy

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwait's ministry of commerce and industry, seeking to reduce red tape and boost productivity, is setting up separate departments to handle foreign trade and domestic commercial matters, officials said Sunday.

They said Commerce and Industry Minister Jassim Al Marzouk has created the new posts of undersecretary for commerce and external trade respectively.

The ministry also hoped to set up a new secretariat for industry, and form separate departments for supplies and consumer protection, they added.

The government last year instructed all ministries to draw up plans to boost efficiency and reduce overmanning and waste.

L. American meeting may widen rift among debtors

MEXICO CITY (R) — Latin America's most potent economic weapon, the threat of a huge debt default, is becoming an increasingly political issue, bankers and diplomats here say.

A growing division between foreign and finance ministries over how to handle the region's \$353 billion debt is likely to become more marked at this week's meeting in the Dominican Republic of the Cartagena Group, they said.

It will be the third meeting of the group comprising Latin America's biggest debtors to press for more economic understanding from the developed world.

As before they wield the potential weapon of a debtors' cartel, but after several major reschedulings and signs of definite, if weak, growth in the region, cracks in the Cartagena facade are beginning to appear, the sources said.

Brazil, the region's most indebted country, is on the verge of rescheduling about half of its \$100 billion debt on generous terms akin to those provisionally agreed for Mexico. Its President-elect Tancred Neves has already made it clear he intends to honour the country's awesome financial obligations.

Argentina has reached accord with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and last month agreed with Western creditor nations to ease repayment terms on \$2.1 billion of its \$46 billion debt.

"The Cartagena Group was dangerous at first because conditions were more unstable," said Mexican central bank economist Mr. Jose Manuel Suarez Mier. "But now things have improved

and the countries seem to be drifting apart. They're further away than ever from declaring a debtors' cartel."

Diplomatic sources said there may well be two divisions during the main meeting on Thursday and Friday — one between the larger and smaller debtors and another between the political and financial sides of each delegation.

Bankers both here and in the United States have expressed concern about future negotiations with countries such as Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Colombia whose debt load relatively light but whose economies are in very poor shape.

These are the countries most likely to press for sanctions against what are seen as rapaciously high repayment terms imposed by Western creditor banks, some diplomats believe.

"The big debtors, and especially Mexico, one of the most conservative members of the 11-member group, will not want to jeopardise their own progress by playing along, they say."

One source said he believed Mexico would seek to avoid confrontation at all costs and may even try to have the whole question of political negotiation on debt with creditor countries channelled routinely through the World Bank rather than engage in headline-grabbing calls for worldwide summits.

To a great extent, that will depend on the relative influence of the foreign and finance ministry representatives in the Mexican delegation, a division likely to be reflected in other countries' teams at the meeting, the diplomats said.

Reagan appeals for 'courage' to slash budget

WASHINGTON (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Monday asked Congress to exhibit "political courage" and adopt a low-growth \$973.7 billion budget that calls for big domestic cuts and increased military spending.

At the same time, the programme Mr. Reagan portrayed as austere would fail to meet his own earlier target of halving the federal deficit by 1988.

The budget proposes a \$30 billion increase in defence spending — guaranteed to provoke congressional criticism — including more than doubling spending on Mr. Reagan's controversial "Star Wars" programme and hikes in nuclear weapons spending. It also seeks cuts in domestic spending of nearly \$40 billion.

Foreign aid would be slashed by nearly \$1.2 billion, to about \$14.5 billion total, almost two-thirds of it on military-related programmes as compared with just over a third on economic aid.

It recommends sharp reductions in mass transit, housing and student aid. It calls for an end to the revenue-sharing programme that turns federal tax dollars back to state and local governments without preconditions as well as a termination to federal subsidies to Amtrak, the national passenger railroad — probably spelling an end to service — and a 5 per cent pay cut for all federal civilian workers.

The plan also would cut Medicare medical insurance programmes by \$4.1 billion — including a freeze on medical care for the elderly — slash farm and energy programmes, and halt for two

years housing subsidies for the poor.

Formal release of the budget kept the president on a collision course with Congress, where leaders of both parties have said cuts in popular programmes, already slashed during Mr. Reagan's first term, would be difficult to enact without accompanying spending restraint in defence.

While far from a balanced budget, Mr. Reagan called his spending outline for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 "a significant step in the right direction."

"It will require political courage of a high order to carry this programme forward in the halls of Congress," the president declared in a statement accompanying his five-volume blueprint.

Congress was expected to begin work on the budget almost immediately.

If adopted by Congress in any form approaching its current form — unlikely in view of congressional performance in the past — the budget would amount to a virtual net freeze on all government spending.

It calls for a growth over this year's \$959.1 billion budget of only 1.5 per cent, representing payment of interest on the national debt alone. It would be the smallest increase in federal spending in more than two decades.

Mr. Reagan said his budget would reduce deficit, now soaring over \$200 billion, to \$144 billion for 1988 — missing his earlier target of a reduction to \$100 billion by that year.

The projected 1986 deficit would be \$180 billion, down from an estimated \$222 billion in the current year.

The budget does not call for tax increases or reductions. Mr. Reagan said he would submit a tax simplification plan later in the year.

However, not all programme would be trimmed.

Social security, or retirement benefits for 65 million Americans would be left untouched, although the budget would cancel cost-of-living increases built into a number of other federal programmes. The administration is projecting a 4.1 per cent cost-of-living increase this year.

The budget would eliminate the popular job corps programme to train disadvantaged youths and urban development action grants to restore depressed urban areas. It would also halt a programme to stockpile crude oil in a strategic petroleum reserve as insurance against another Middle East oil embargo.

The budget would also increase the civilian space budget by \$425 million to \$7 billion — including \$230 million in design funds for a 1990s space station.

And, while Mr. Reagan's budget trims \$8.7 billion from an earlier Pentagon proposal, the final document calls for an increase in actual military spending of some \$30 billion to \$277.5 billion — a level the president called "necessary to ensure our national security."

Research money for the "Star Wars" proposal for a system to intercept incoming nuclear missiles would be increased from the current \$1.4 billion to \$3.7 billion. Development of nuclear weapons would rise from \$7.3 billion this year to \$8 billion.

Also targeted for increases were anti-terrorist spending, aid to African famine victims and U.S. Information Agency activities.

In his accompanying statement, Mr. Reagan said his proposal would "reduce spending by \$51 billion in 1986, \$83 billion in 1987 and \$105 billion in 1988."

However, Mr. Reagan's figures not only reflect budget cuts but projected savings by virtue of projected lower interest payments on the national debt and the \$8.7 billion in defence "savings" that do not represent cuts but a reduction from a draft Pentagon budget.

The president, possibly anticipating congressional moves to hold down defence spending, said he would "not exclude other economies that Congress may devise, so long as they do not imperil my fundamental constitutional responsibilities to look after the national defence and the general welfare of the American people."

Under the president's projections, spending would rise above \$1 trillion in 1987 for the first time, to \$1,026.6 billion.

Growth will be steady, Reagan administration predicts

The administration of President

Reagan predicted that despite big budget deficits, the American economy will grow steadily for the rest of the decade while unemployment declines further, inflation fluctuates at low levels and interest rates keep falling.

Independent economists have expressed doubts about the long-term chances for such a combination of events, especially in light of scepticism that the deficit will be reduced even to the still-high levels projected by the White House.

Nevertheless, the same analysis, impressed by two years of economic recovery in the face of record deficits, say the administration predictions could well prove true, at least through 1985 and perhaps longer.

Economic assumptions underlying the budget released Monday include projections that:

—Economic growth, measured by inflation-adjusted gross national product, will slacken to 3.9 per cent this year from the robust 6.8 per cent of 1984 and will continue at around 4 per cent annually through 1990, when it will be 3.6 per cent.

—Unemployment will decline from the 7.1 per cent average in the fourth quarter of 1984 to 6.9 per cent in the final quarter of this year, 6.8 per cent at the end of 1986 and down to 5.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1990.

The figures include military forces based in the United States. A more commonly used rate for civilian unemployment generally runs one-tenth of a percentage

point higher.

—Inflation, as measured by the consumer price index, will rise from the 3.4 per cent average for all of last year to 4.1 per cent this year and 4.3 per cent in 1986, before beginning a decline to 4.2 per cent, 3.9 per cent, 3.6 per cent and then 3.3 per cent by 1990. The more widely reported four per cent index figure for last year compared inflation at year's end to the level at the end of 1983.

—Interest rates, measured by three-month treasury bills, will decline from last year's average of 9.6 per cent to 8.1 per cent this year, 7.9 per cent in 1986 and down to five per cent by 1990.

Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1986 budget plan projects a record deficit of \$222 billion this year, declining to \$180 billion next year and eventually to \$82.4 billion by 1990.

This still would be well above the deficit of \$66.4 billion under the administration of President Gerald Ford, the record before Mr. Reagan took office in 1981.

In contrast to the administration projections, Mr. Donald Strassheim and Mr. Robert Wescott of the independent Wharton Econometrics suggest the deficit will remain above \$200 billion a year through 1988.

They foresee the economy growing by four per cent this year and above 3 per cent the next two years, with inflation running around four per cent and unemployment dropping to 6.6 per cent by 1987. Interest rates, however, would rise close to 10 per cent by that time, they predicted.

Financial leaders urge tax reform

DAVOS, Switzerland (R) — International bankers, businessmen and politicians from Western Europe, the United States and Japan have agreed that tax reform holds the key to growth and business initiative in Europe and the U.S.

They reached an informal consensus during debate here at what has become known as the Davos economic symposium which brings together business and industrial leaders, policy makers, bankers and politicians.

A panel of U.S. officials, representing both the Republican and Democratic parties and under the chairmanship of former French prime minister, Mr. Raymond Barre, said that a major tax reform was needed if the United States were to proceed with its economic revival.

Panel members, supported during debate Saturday and earlier in the week, urged European countries to adopt a similar policy of simplifying income taxes, cutting top tax rates and giving people on high incomes an incentive to achieve more.

President Reagan's economic policies received grudging praise from European businessmen who had been sceptical of his chances of turning the U.S. economy around when he first took office four years ago.

Mr. R.T. McNamara, deputy secretary of the U.S. treasury, said the United States would soon enact a sweeping tax reform involving a big cut in the highest income tax level now standing at 50 per cent.

The changes, he said, would not effect the overall level of government revenue, after cuts during President Reagan's first term

created a large deficit.

But it would make American business more dynamic, he said, in criticising the restrictions on economic life in Europe.

"We will continue to outperform you (Europeans) until you change," Mr. McNamara who is to leave the Reagan administration soon after four years in the treasury.

He said, however, that the U.S. had a vital interest in sustaining European countries through increased growth.

Mr. Barre agreed with American panellists congressman Mr. Jack Kemp, a Republican, and Democratic Senator Bill Bradley that tax reforms similar to those in the U.S. were needed in Europe.

But the former premier who hopes to run for the French presidency in 1988 said European countries could not finance big

budget deficits similar to the U.S.

Earlier, Mr. Jean Godeaux, president of the Bank for International Settlements said intervention by leading central banks might not have substantially weakened the dollar but did help calm the foreign exchange market.

Intervention was not a failure, "even if it is difficult to call it a great success... I think you would agree it calmed the markets," he told reporters.

Ms. Jeane Kirkpatrick, outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said Western democracies should take a stronger stand at the U.N.

She said she believed Washington's decision to withdraw from UNESCO, the U.N. cultural and scientific agency, would help speed up reform of the Paris-based organisation.

IDB talks end without concrete decision

DHAKA (R) — Muslim finance ministers Sunday ended a meeting of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) here apparently without reaching any concrete decision on how to give more help to less-advanced member countries.

Conference chairman Mr. Mohammad Syeduzzaman said the meeting comprehensively discussed the prospect of creating more ways for the least developed Islamic nations to obtain loans on easy terms.

But the members decided to further examine the question and at the next finance ministers meeting due to be held in Amman on March 22 and 23, he told a press conference.

Bangladesh and several other poor countries have asked the Islamic Bank to reduce its current lending rate of four per cent and extend more credits for financing specific projects, Mr. Zaman said.

The bank, which has given \$4.5 billion in interest-free loans since 1975, has advanced 69 per cent of its money for short-term financing and 29 per cent for industrial and welfare projects, according to a bank statistics.

Mr. Zaman who is Bangladesh's finance adviser, said the two-day conference had been "an overwhelming success" because it had transacted much important business.

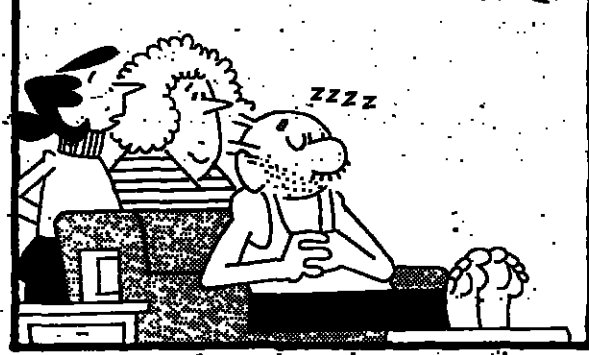
He said the current president of the bank, Mr. Ahmad Mohammad Ali was reelected unanimously for another term of five years.

Mr. Zaman said the finance ministers also agreed to enhance capital of the bank by 100 million Islamic dinars (\$104 million) with subscriptions from Turkey and Bangladesh.

Turkey, which has a current subscription of 63 million Islamic dinars (\$65.52 million) will raise its contribution to 160 million Islamic dinars (\$166.4 million) to qualify as a permanent member of the bank, he said.

THE BETTER HALF.

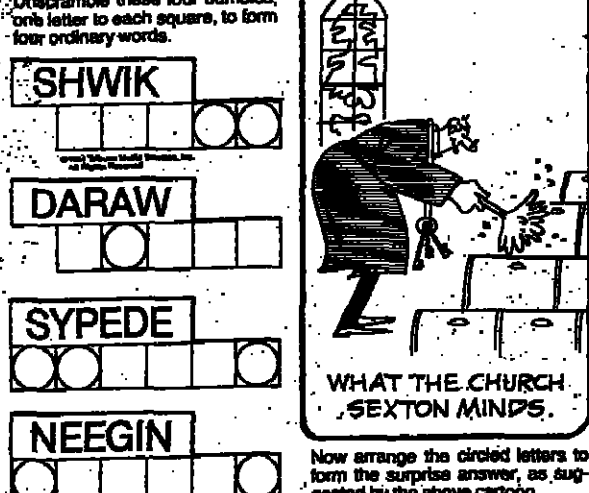
By Harris



"He's gone from dreamboat to tugboat to sinking ship!"

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Answer here: HIS & (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: OPIUM STROKE BUTTON ACTUAL

Answer: What pinup girls sometimes are—STUCK-UP

Peanuts



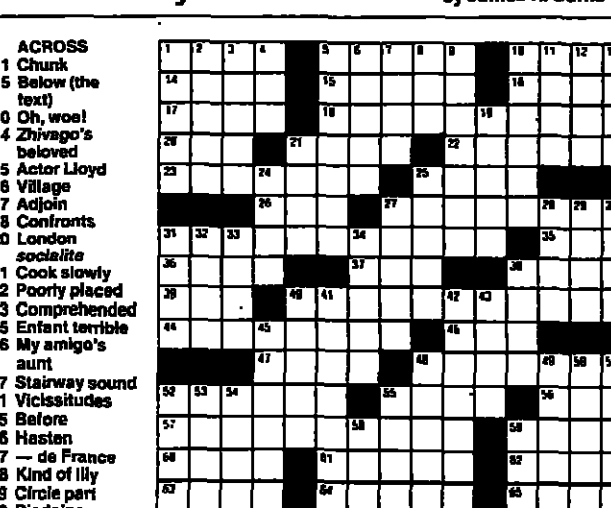
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE Daily Crossword by James R. Burns



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

MAMMIA GROG STIAN
ELLAS OONIA CARE
COOKS ABEL OTTO
QUE GILBYQUEEN
ADHERES PUT
ALITO ARTISTES
DAMES BLUITH HATI
AIME DLANA WESIA
RIE BEAMS LATER
SABBAISO POISH
ALIP CEASING
CHARLIECEAN WED
HANS SLOIE ELMER
EVILL GILIA AICASI
TILLE DEED EICASI

Senior U.S. aide suggests flexibility on Star Wars

WASHINGTON (AP) — A senior White House official said Saturday the United States would not need to embark on "Star Wars" research if the Soviet Union didn't have its own massive missile defence programme and a huge advantage in land-based intercontinental missiles.

But the official stopped short of suggesting the administration might agree to curb its \$26-billion Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) if the Soviets agreed to halt their own programme and also to reduce their missile advantage. The official agreed to an Associated Press interview only on condition he not be identified.

"I'm not going to suggest anything right now," he said. "It is important to recognize how Soviet expansion of their offensive systems have undermined stability, and to simply acknowledge that we must cope with that in some fashion."

However, he also volunteered that if the Soviets did reduce their

intercontinental missiles "it would make one hell of a big difference."

Publicly, the administration of President Ronald Reagan has said Star Wars research is not "a bargaining chip" in the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks that will open at Geneva on March 12. But privately, some officials have hinted at flexibility in exchange for major Soviet concessions, as the senior White House official appeared to be doing in Saturday's interview.

However, the official said he wasn't optimistic that Moscow would agree to curb significantly its land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles. The total number of Soviet warheads is put at about 6,300 by U.S. officials.

compared with 2,130 for the United States, a three-to-one Soviet advantage.

"Never in their history have the Russians been willing to destroy or reduce something that they have," he contended.

The official, who is involved in preparations for the Geneva talks, said the administration has embarked on its Star Wars research "because we can't afford not to." He said the Soviets have engaged in their own research for years and Washington is worried that Moscow could acquire a "first strike" capability as a result.

"If the Russians didn't have this massive programme, it (Star Wars) wouldn't be necessary," he said.

But he added that regardless of what the Soviets are doing there is also "some prudent value" in pursuing Star Wars research to determine whether "we can move from nuclear systems and into

non-nuclear systems simply because of the scale of violence that you threaten with these nuclear weapons."

He emphasised that the United States would consult with Moscow and its allies before deploying any weapons from its Star Wars research, which is to extend over the next five years, and which focuses on developing non-nuclear weapons to destroy Soviet missiles in space — before they could strike the United States.

As an example of the Soviet defensive research, he cited the Soviets' ABM-N-3 experimental anti-missile, which he said "may be transportable" and thus a violation of the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty. The administration on Friday accused the Soviets of violating the ABM treaty by building a huge radar system at Krasnoyarsk, in Siberia, that potentially could be used as part of a defensive system.



VISIT TO ROMAN AMPHITHEATRE: Queen Noor Sunday accompanies Mrs. von Weizsaecker on a visit to the Roman Amphitheatre in Amman. They were met there by Minister of Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Taher Hikmat and were briefed by Dr. Adnan Al Hadidi, director general of the Department of Antiquities, on the history of Amman and its archaeology and also on work going on for the restoration of archaeological sites in the theatre area (Petra photo)



Biggest-ever vessel transits Suez Canal

ISMAILIA, Egypt (R) — The Suez Canal authority has collected \$279,000 in transit fees from the biggest vessel ever to sail through the waterway, authority Chairman Ezzat Adel has said. He told a news conference the 203,966-ton tanker Buyuk Seiculu passed through the canal on Thursday with southbound convoy, in ballast on its way from Turkey to the Gulf. The authority expected canal earnings to top one billion dollars this year as more supertankers would now be encouraged to sail through the 195 kilometre waterway, he said.

Meese faces key vote in Congress

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's nomination of Edwin Meese as U.S. Attorney General faces a crucial test on Tuesday when a congressional committee decides if Mr. Reagan's old friend and aide should be America's chief law officer.

The 18-member Senate Judiciary Committee will vote on the nomination following hearings which, while not producing new charges, have revived questions about Mr. Meese's financial affairs and fitness for office.

Even if he wins judiciary committee approval, Mr. Meese, a senior White House aide who has defended his past conduct as legal and ethical, will still have to win full Senate approval before he can lead the U.S. Justice Department.

Congressional aides said a final vote would probably be postponed until late this month, as Senate Republican leaders' hopes of quick confirmation.

The nomination has generated by far the most controversy, all along partisan lines, of any of the five new cabinet members Mr. Reagan has named for his second term in office.

Most observers expect the Senate to confirm Mr. Meese in light of the 53-47 majority held by Mr.

Reagan's Republicans. He is aided not only by Mr. Reagan's immense popularity but by an independent prosecutor's report that cleared Mr. Meese last September of any criminal wrongdoing after a five-month investigation into his financial affairs.

"We have the votes," said an aide to Judiciary Committee Chairman Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican.

The Senate has not rejected a presidential choice for a cabinet post since 1959.

Mr. Reagan nominated Mr. Meese, 53, a year ago, but questions about his personal life, including the propriety of loans from private citizens, precluded confirmation. Mr. Reagan resubmitted the nomination to the new Congress after Mr. Meese was cleared.

The main allegations involved the appointments to government jobs of California tax accountant John McKean, who arranged a \$60,000 loan to Mr. Meese, and Thomas Barrack, who helped him sell his California house.

Mr. Meese has steadfastly denied any link between the financial deals and the appointments.

Mr. Meese backers on the

committee said recent hearings revealed no new evidence of any criminal or ethical violations.

"There's not just an absence of a smoking gun, there's not even a hint of gunsmoke," said Representative Orrin Hatch of Utah.

Democrats on the panel, led by Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware, argued that Mr. Meese lacked high enough standards for the government's top legal post even if he broke no laws.

"The office requires not just an honest and ethical man, it should be occupied by a person of extraordinary stature and character," Sen. Biden said in a dramatic confrontation with Mr. Meese.

Further opposition came in testimony from Archibald Cox, a former Watergate special prosecutor now in private life, who said Mr. Meese violated the rule that a public official should not mix financial gain with the exercise of official power.

"For the Senate now to judge the conduct of Mr. Meese by a different rule would be a long step backward, opening the door to corruption on a major scale," Cox said. "Not just this confirmation but the moral code of the Senate is at stake."

U.S. envoy marries Austrian hotelier

KITZBUHEL, Austria (R) — U.S. Ambassador to Austria Helene von Damms has married Peter Guertler, head of Vienna's legendary Hotel Sacher, a U.S. embassy spokeswoman said. Ms. von Damms, 46, wore a traditional Austrian dark-green "Loden" costume for the quiet ceremony attended only by close family in the town hall of this ski resort. The spokeswoman said. It was the fourth marriage for the Austrian-born von Damms, who will keep her own name, and the second for Guertler, 38, co-owner and managing director of the hotel. Ms. von Damms will remain in her post as ambassador to which she was appointed in 1983 by President Reagan. Previously, she had served as Mr. Reagan's personal secretary and later chief of the White House Staff Department. She was divorced from her third husband Byron J. Leeds a few weeks ago.

Famous Rome cafe closed by police

ROME (R) — Rome's Caffè Greco, haunt of famous writers and artists for more than two centuries, has been closed by police for two weeks for alleged irregularities in its cash register. Tax Police posted a sign on the locked doors of the cafe in fashionable Via Condotti saying it was shut for failing to meet new regulations. A notice posted by the management blamed the manufacturers for not adjusting the register to meet a government deadline and said the cafe's tax returns were in order. Press reports said the register lacked a manufacturer's seal designed to make it tamper-proof.

Lenin's Mausoleum closed for cleaning

MOSCOW (R) — Lenin's Mausoleum in Red Square, one of the chief tourist attractions of the Soviet capital, is to close for two months from Feb. 19 for cleaning and repairs, the Moscow Evening newspaper has said. The squat, red-marble building houses the embalmed body of Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state who died in 1924, and acts as a reviewing stand for the Kremlin leadership at mausoleum would be closed until April 15.

Frozen boy recovers

MILWAUKEE (R) — A two-and-a-half year old boy found almost frozen stiff in his backyard on a day when the temperature was minus 30 degrees centigrade has recovered, his doctors said. The boy, identified only as Michael, is believed to be one of the few to have survived such a drop in body temperature, said a spokesman for Milwaukee Children's Hospital. When Michael was brought to hospital, his arms and legs were stiff, ice crystals had formed on his skin, and he had stopped breathing, doctors said. His temperature had dropped to 15 degrees below normal. Dr. Kevin Kelly, a hypothermia specialist who treated the boy, said he survived because he was "quick frozen" and his metabolism slowed down almost immediately.

Gandhi children study at home

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's two children have left school and are studying at home for security reasons, an Indian newspaper reported Sunday. The Hindustan Times said a front-page report that Mr. Gandhi's son Rahul, 12, and daughter Priyanka, 14, left their New Delhi schools on the advice of security officials after his mother Indira Gandhi was assassinated last October.

Castro willing to talk with U.S.

WASHINGTON (R) — Cuban President Fidel Castro was quoted Sunday as saying he would cooperate with the United States in efforts to end military conflicts in Central America.

In an interview published in the Washington Post, Mr. Castro said recent diplomatic exchanges between Havana and Washington had been constructive and positive and better U.S.-Cuban relations were possible.

He described the situation in Central America where the governments of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala are fighting rebels — as "very delicate."

Washington accuses Cuba of trying to spread revolution throughout the region. Mr. Castro predicted failure for U.S. efforts to dislodge Nicaragua's left wing government through economic pressure and indirect aid to rebels.

The conflicts could be settled

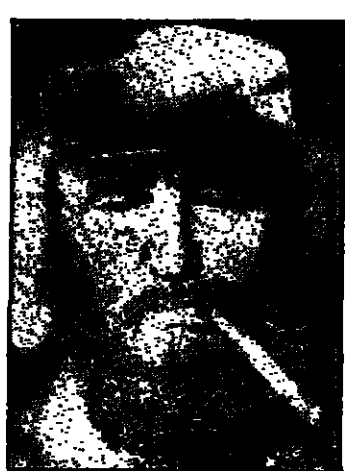
peacefully if Washington accepts proposals by the Contadora Group of Latin American nations calling for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the region, Mr. Castro said.

He said the war in El Salvador presented a more difficult problem and that neither the U.S.-backed government nor left-wing guerrillas there could win a military victory.

But constructive talks with the United States were possible in a number of non-sensitive areas.

He was willing to exchange views with the United States on any topic and said he detected within the Reagan administration "a possible tendency to be more realistic during his second term."

He described the tone of talks which provided for emigration of 20,000 Cubans a year to the United States as "excellent. Very serious and respectful."



Fidel Castro

U.S. Coast Guard activities, fishing rights, and air piracy might be topics for possible talks that could build on a U.S.-Cuban accord on immigration signed in December.

Athens bar bomb injures 78, mainly American

ATHENS (R) — Seventy-eight people, 70 of them U.S. servicemen from a nearby base, were injured when a home-made bomb went off in a bar in an Athens suburb at midnight Saturday night, police said Sunday.

The bomb exploded at crowded Bobby's Bar in the seaside suburb of Glyfada, 15 kilometres from central Athens.

The 70 American servicemen hurt in the blast were soldiers and airmen serving at a nearby U.S. military base at Hellinikon Airport, police said.

Fifteen of the injured, including seven whose injuries were described as serious, were being treated at the American base hospital and nearby private hospitals, police said.

"The others were treated in hospital for minor injuries and were allowed to return home today," police added.

The explosion caused extensive damage in the bar, police said. The bar was full of people when the bomb went off. "The bomb had been planted on the ground floor where most of the people were at the time of the explosion," police said.

The blast shattered the bar's windows, lessening the impact of the bomb, police said. Otherwise, investigators believed there could have been many more victims.

Police have not yet released the names of the injured.

Police cordoned off the area and interrogated a number of people found in the vicinity. "They were all set free as it appeared they had no connection with the explosion," police said.

Police investigation is directed to possible action by rival bars although detectives do not exclude political motives as most of the bar's clients are American servicemen.

Greek-American relations have been strained following a decision by Socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu to visit Moscow to promote relations between the two countries.

Last week Mr. Papandreu said that Greece will decide unilaterally to remove American nuclear weapons stored in Greece.

The State Department replied that such a decision should be taken after bilateral talks.

Peruvian villagers feared Pope would take their statue

CUZCO, Peru (R) — The people of Paucartambo carried their statue of the Virgin Mary out of the village for the first time for a blessing by Pope John Paul but some did so reluctantly — fearing he might make off with their treasured effigy.

Twenty-four strapping men, accompanied by flutists, drummers and figures in ceremonial headdress, carried the statue through the streets of Cuzco, capital of the ancient Inca empire, which the Pope visited during his Latin American tour.

"We were afraid something might happen to her," former Paucartambo Mayor Rafael Flores told Reuters. "You know, terrorism."

A four-year war between Maoist guerrillas of the Shining Path (Sendero Luminoso) Movement has claimed 4,000 lives in the barren hills of the Andes area.

But the current mayor, Raul Figueroa Yavar, said some villagers were afraid the Pope would

Kampuchean resistance leaders meet

BANGKOK, Thailand (AP) — The three leaders of the Kampuchean resistance government held their annual cabinet meeting inside Kampuchea Sunday, a resistance spokesman said.

Coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Premier Son Sann and Vice President for Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan met at their headquarters in Phnom Penh, their fiercest dry season offensive against resistance's guerrilla forces in six years.

Truong Mealy, a spokesman for Sihanouk, said the leaders met "in a neutral place inside Kampuchea," but that he could not disclose the exact location for security reasons.

He said the leaders of the coalition, formerly known as the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea — would issue a communiqué later.

Also attending the meeting, he said, were heads of the coalition's four main committees on defence, finance, social affairs and health, and education and culture.

In the past, such meetings have taken place in slivers of territory near the Thai border controlled by the resistance guerrillas. Vietnam,

which invaded Kampuchea in late 1978, has overrun seven camps of Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) since mid-November and begun moving against Khieu Samphan's Khmer Rouge.

The resistance coalition, formed in July 1982, is recognised by the United Nations as Kampuchea's legitimate government. Successive U.N. resolutions have called for the removal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the replacement of the Vietnam-installed Heng Samrin government in free elections.

Sri Lankan security on alert for celebrations

COLOMBO (R) — Colombo was under a security alert Sunday as Sri Lanka prepared to celebrate its 37th anniversary of independence from Britain, security officials said.

"We don't anticipate any trouble, but we are not taking chances," Colombo's Police Commissioner Neil Weerasinghe said.

Other officials said security had been tightened in strategic points on the island, particularly in the troubled northern province where separatist guerrillas are trying to set up an independent homeland for Sri Lanka's 2.5 million minority Tamils.

The main celebrations will be held near parliament at Sri Jayawardanapura, eight kilometres from Colombo where President Junius Jayewardene and government officials will view a mass parade of school children.

Few armed forces personnel will take part in the parade, which normally features a military show of strength.

Officials said celebrations would be low-key because soldiers were fighting a war in the north against the guerrillas.

Sri Lankans have responded to call by Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa and most homes, workplaces and motor vehicles in Colombo are flying the national flag.

Mr. Premadasa last week asked Sri Lankans to fly the flag on independence day and before to "symbolise the unity and freedom of Sri Lanka and remind us of maintaining unity amongst all communities."

Relations between the majority Sinhalese and the Tamils have been strained since guerrillas stepped up attacks on security forces.

Flags were being snapped up at all major stores and flag sellers in crowded Colombo streets were using the sales pitch: "Spend five rupees (20 U.S. cents) and save the nation."

6 burnt alive in Indian village

NEW DELHI (R) — Six people were burnt alive by an armed gang of 25 bandits in a village in the north Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, the Press Trust of India (PTI) said Sunday. The news agency said the attack occurred on Friday night in Kanwar village in the east of the state. The dead included one woman and a child, it added. The cause of the attack was traditional enmity, the agency said but gave no further details. Extra police have been posted to the village.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
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A MATTER OF DIAMONDS

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ J4
♦ A85
♦ A1054
♦ 632

WEST
♦ 10983
♦ J34
♦ K972
♦ Q8

EAST
♦ Q762
♦ Q1063
♦ J
♦ KJ95

SOUTH
♦ AK5
♦ K72
♦ 863
♦ A1074

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 2 NT Pass
3 NT Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: 10 of ♠.

If you think that deciding whether or not to finesse, or indeed which finesse to take, is a relatively simple matter, here's an easy way to disabuse yourself of that notion: buy H.W. Kelsey's "Test Your Finessing" (Gollancz, paperback, 80 pp. Available from The Bridge World, 39 W. 94th St., New York, N.Y. 10025, \$6 postpaid). There are 36 problems involving the many aspects of finessing. Regardless of any prior conceptions, this little book will convince you that finessing is an art.

To view this problem as it appears in the book, cover the East-

West hands with your thumbs and decide how you would pay three no trump after West's lead of the 10 of spades, covered by dummy's jack and East's queen. Don't let the bidding disturb you — it is based on English methods that include a weak no trump opening bid. But, by and large, the bidding plays little part in the problems.

First, don't duck the spade — a club shift might prove embarrassing. You have five tricks outside diamonds, so you need four tricks from that suit. If it divides 3-2, you always make four tricks so long as West has one of the missing honors. But what if it splits 4-1? Do you take a first-round finesse of the 10? Of the queen? Or do you cash the ace and return to your hand to lead up to the queen-10?

If East has a low singleton, either finesse wins (if the queen holds, you return to hand and lead another diamond, ducking if West produces an honor). If East has a singleton king, West's spot cards will force you to lose two diamond tricks no matter which finesse you take. But if East has the singleton jack, the finesse of the queen allows you make four tricks in the suit. That play is better than cashing the ace because, if diamonds break 3-2, you won't know what to do on the second diamond lead if West produces a low card.